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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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6 July 1984

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG CRIMINALS UNDERGO REFORM THROUGH LABOR

OW150459 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Zhejiang Province recently sent some criminals to northwestern China to undergo reform through labor. This event has aroused intense repercussions among the people in the province. The broad masses of the people warmly support the government decision, but there are also some people who have confused ideas about it. For this reason, the station interviewed a responsible comrade of the provincial Political and Law Committee.

He said: The transfer of some criminals from our province to northwestern China for reform through labor is an effective way to deal a vehement blow at crimes and accelerate the reform of criminals into new persons who earn their own living. As early as the 1950's, our province transferred a number of criminals to northeastern and northwestern China. After a long process of reform, the majority of them have become new persons who earn their own living. Generally speaking, the transfer of criminals to northwestern China for reform through labor is conducive to achieving sooner a fundamental turn for the better in public order, to the reeducation and reform of the criminals, and to the development and construction of northwestern China.

The responsible person of the provincial Political and Law Committee also said: Many criminals' relatives and friends are very much concerned about the future of the criminals. This is understandable. In the 3 decades and more since liberation, our party and government have always pursued a policy of combining punishment, control and ideological reform, and of reform first and production second, with regard to the reform through labor. The future of each criminal is determined by himself. The people in Zhejiang will permit them to return to their native province to take part in the four modernizations if they have sincerely mended their ways, thoroughly remolded themselves, and proven this with facts. I hope that the relatives and friends of the transferees will work in cooperation with the government, and persuade and advise them to admit their guilts, obey the law, and accept the reform in order to seek a bright future.

The responsible person of the provincial Political and Law Committee also warned those persons who attempted to create chaos and confuse people. Whoever takes the opportunity to spread rumors and creates disturbances will be severely punished, he said.

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

PREFECTURAL COURTS PRESIDENTS ELECTED--On 28 April 1984, the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress elected Zhou Jingfu [6650 6975 4395] President of the Huimin Prefectural Intermediate People's Court, Diao Lishan [0431 4539 1472] President of the Liaocheng Prefectural Intermediate People's Court, Zhao Fengqi [6392 7685 0796] President of the Taian Prefectural Intermediate People's Court, Liu Bohua [0491 0130 5478] Chief Procurator of the Liaocheng Branch of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, and Wang Dejun [3769 1795 0689] Chief Procurator of the Heze Branch of the Provincial People's Procuratorate. [Announcement issued by the Presidium of the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 28 April 1984] [Text] [SK250707 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 84 p 1]

STUDYING HU YAOBANG'S MESSAGE--A circular follows that was issued by the Propaganda Department of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee on studying and disseminating Comrade Hu Yaobang's congratulatory message to the film awarding ceremony of the fourth China Golden Rooster Film Awards and the seventh Baihua Film Awards. Propaganda departments of all prefectural, city, and county CPC committees: The congratulatory message of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, greatly inspires and gives the greatest impetus to our province's film, literary, and art workers. The conscientious study and implementation of the directives of Comrade Hu Yaobang is of great significance for developing and promoting prosperity of our province's film, literary, and art workers. The conscientious study and implementation of the directives of Comrade Hu Yaobang is of great significance for developing and promoting prosperity and our province's film, literary, and art undertakings. Propaganda departments of party committees at all levels should immediately organize the broad masses of film, literary, and art workers to conscientiously study the directives of Comrade Hu Yaobang, to deeply understand the great significance and spiritual essence of the directives; to persist in the two-service orientation, the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and the law of one dividing into two; to attain a still higher goal; to make efforts to create images of socialist advanced figures who are bravely creating a new situation and enthusiastically conduct reforms; to ceaselessly make film, literary, and art work serve the new situation of socialist modernization; to respond to the concerns and expectations of the party and the people, and to welcome the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding with excellent achievements. [Text] [SK040342 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jun 84]

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HUBEI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

HK111219 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 84

["Excerpts" of "Report on Work of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee by Li Fuquan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee--Approved at the Eighth Session of the Sixth Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee"]

[Text] In a resolution adopted on the work report of its standing committee on 25 April 1983, the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress pointed out: "The Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee must seriously exercise all functions and powers with which it is endowed by the 'Constitution of the PRC' and the 'Constituent Act of the local people's congresses and the local people's government at different levels,' give full play to the role of the local organ of state power, further develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, and safeguard and promote the smooth development of socialist modernization in the province." In the past year, in the spirit of this resolution and on the basis of the work of the last standing committee, we have carried out work in the following areas closely around the centre of economic construction:

I. Resolutely Exercise the Functions and Powers of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in Accordance with the Law, Seriously Grasp Major Issues and Make Every Effort to Grasp Them Well

The Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee is the local organ of state power when the Provincial People's Congress is not in session. In line with the functions and powers it is endowed with by the constitution and the law, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee must be responsible for handling many major issues in its administrative areas and making decisions on them. Our major task is to seriously grasp major issues and to grasp them well. In light of this spirit, we have in the past year worked out and proclaimed 6 local laws and regulations, discussed 12 major issues with regard to the province's politics, economy, culture, and other fields, approved 5 resolutions and decisions, appointed and removed and approved appointments and removals of 277 state personnel of the province, and enforced supervision of the work of government, court, and procuratorate. To meet the demands of the NPC Standing Committee and the Committee for Legal Work, we also solicited the opinions of departments and people concerned on the amendment of 13 drafts of state laws.

First, concerning the mapping out of local laws and regulations:

With the development of the urban and rural fair trade and the increase of channels for food production, poisonous food is often found in markets. In order to ensure a healthy development of the urban and rural fair trade and food production and to protect the people's just rights and interests in demanding hygienic food, and in accordance with the "PRC Food Hygiene Act (for trial implementation)," the Standing Committee, in March this year, mapped out and proclaimed "Regulations and Rules Governing Urban and Rural Fair Trade and Food Hygiene in Hubei Province (for trial implementation)." At present, the departments concerned are promoting the implementation of these regulations and rules. Meanwhile, the Standing Committee also worked out and proclaimed three local laws and regulations, namely, "Trial Methods for Work of Delegates to the Hubei Provincial People's Congress," "Methods for the Appointment and Removal of Members of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee," and "Certain Stipulations Governing Motions of the Sixth Hubei Provincial People's Congress." To ensure safety in production of factories and mines, and in accordance with the relevant state stipulations, the Standing Committee also approved in December last year "Regulations and Rules Governing Control Over Safety in Production of Hubei Province's Factories and Mines" and "Regulations and Rules Governing Supervision Over Safety in Production of Hubei Province's Factories and Mines," which were drawn up and proclaimed by the Provincial People's Government. For the first time, our province proclaimed these regulations and rules, which are relatively important for the safety in production of factories and mines. People say that these regulations and rules are the criteria and bases for control over and supervision of safety in production of factories and mines, and are the guarantee of the safety and health of the workers and staff members.

Second, concerning discussions and decisions on major issues:

From mid-June to the end of July 1983, devastating floods hit our province and the broad masses of people did all they could to battle against floods and to tide over the natural disaster. In that situation, the Standing Committee heard, examined, and approved the "Report on the Situation in Flood Prevention, Drainage of Waterlogged Fields, and Helping the People Tide Over the Natural Disaster Through Production" made by Vice Governor Tian Ying, and also unanimously passed a resolution to that effect. This helped to fight successfully against the natural disaster. Last September blind investment in the capital construction of our province was surprising, many projects were not included in planning and overlapped. Seeing that, the Standing Committee heard, examined and approved the "Report on Exercising Strict Control Over the Scale of Capital Construction and Mustering All Financial and Material Resources to Ensure the State Key Construction Projects" made by Liu Shuzhi, vice director of the Provincial Planning Committee, and passed a relevant resolution. In the spirit of the resolution, people's governments at the prefectural, city, and county levels, all departments and all enterprises heightened their sense of organization and discipline and basically controlled the scale of capital construction, thus doing their bit to support the state key construction projects. In view of strong complaints by the masses on the arbitrary raising of prices openly or in a disguised way, the Standing Committee heard, examined,

and approved last September the "Report on Market Prices" made by Zhu Guoming, deputy director of the provincial Pricing Bureau, and passed a "Resolution on Adopting Resolute Measures to Check Arbitrary Raising of Prices Openly or in a Disguised Way," thus reducing the malpractice of arbitrarily raising prices. The Standing Committee realized that the question of market prices was a general reflection of the national economy. Therefore, it was necessary to adopt effective measures to tighten control and supervision over the markets. Last September, the Standing Committee also heard, examined, and approved the "Report on the Implementation of the Provincial Budget from January to August 1983" made by He Fulin, director of the provincial Finance Department.

The organizational reforms in organs at the provincial level constitute a major part in the whole structural reform of our country and are a revolution to conform to the features and to meet the needs of socialist modernization in the new period. After the organizational reform of committees, offices, departments, and bureaus under the provincial government was basically completed last year, the Standing Committee heard, examined, and approved the "Report on the Organizational Reforms in Organs of the Provincial People's Government" made by Governor Huang Zhizhen. In order to further deal powerful blows at criminal offenses and to develop the struggle in depth within the limits prescribed by law, the Standing Committee heard, examined, and approved the "Report on Current Public Order and Dealing Powerful Blows at Criminal Offenses in the Province" made by Li Neng, director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, and passed a "Resolution on Dealing Powerful Blows at Criminal Offenses." On the eve of last spring festival, in accordance with the "Motion on Prohibition of Gambling" put forward by the delegation of Huanggang Prefecture to the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee discussed and made the "Decision on Prohibition of Gambling." The decision played a positive role in checking the evil tendency of gambling and in dealing blows at gambling and criminal activities. As a result of carrying out the organizational reforms and separation of communes from government in many places, the election of new people's congresses at the county and township levels of our province could not be conducted by the end of 1983. Seeing that, in the spirit of the decision by the NPC Standing Committee, the Standing Committee made a decision last September that the election of new people's congresses at the county and township levels would be postponed until the end of 1984, and also decided on the number of deputies to be elected. In the course of making the organizational reforms, readjusting leading groups, and redesignating some administrative areas in the nationality autonomous areas, cities, prefectures, and counties, a number of problems related to statute were posed. The Standing Committee held meetings among its chairman and vice chairmen to study these problems. In accordance with the principle of acting according to law, they gave their views and handled the problems in time.

The ideological front should not be stained with spiritual pollution. This is a major issue in building up socialist spiritual civilization. For this reason, the Standing Committee last December heard reports on resistance to spiritual pollution made by Qu Chunlin, director of the provincial Culture Department, Zhang Jingxuan, director of the provincial Broadcasting and Television Department, and Zhou Shiyan, director of the provincial Education Department. It also carried out criticism and self-criticism in a democratic way and noted that some theoretical articles and literary works, which were spiritually polluted, shook the people's faith in the party and socialism, violated the four basic principles, and ran counter to the constitution.

Third, on appointments and removals.

Deciding on the appointment and removal of personnel is one of the major functions and powers of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The people have the power either to appoint or remove the state personnel through organs of state power which are elected by them, or to recall at any time those who violate the law and discipline and those who are not competent in work. Over the past year, the Standing Committee has worked seriously in deciding on appointments and removals. In the process of carrying out the organizational reforms in organs directly under the province and readjusting leading groups, the Standing Committee appointed a number of members of the provincial people's government, such as general secretary and chiefs of departments and bureaus, in accordance with the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent and in line with the candidates nominated by Governor Huang Zhizhen. It also appointed or removed and approved the appointment or removal of a number of workers of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial People's Court, and the Provincial People's Procuratorate according to procedures prescribed by law.

In order to make further efforts to improve the work of appointing and removing personnel, the Standing Committee, within the limits of its authority as prescribed by law, promulgated last March "Procedures for Appointing and Removing Members of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee" and abolished forthwith the interim procedures. The new procedures provide a series of regulations and rules for nominating, reporting, approving, and announcing the appointment or removal of the personnel concerned, and particularly stipulate: "The personnel who are appointed and are approved to be appointed by the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee are not allowed to leave their posts before they are relieved of their posts according to procedures prescribed by law." This stipulation is absolutely necessary for protecting the seriousness of the exercise of power on appointments for and removals by local organs of state power, for maintaining a relatively stable status in mobility of cadres, and for meeting the needs of practical work.

Fourth, on supervising the work of the provincial people government, people's court, and people's procuratorate:

Supervising the work of the people's government, people's court, and people's procuratorate at the corresponding level provides the fundamental guarantee for the observance and implementation of the constitution, laws, and statutes and for the implementation of all resolutions and decisions made by the Provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee. This not only maintains supervision over the work of the administrative and judicial organs, but also renders them help and support in their work.

The first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress passed a "Resolution on Promoting the Five Stresses, Four Points of Beauty, and Three Loves Activities in a Deep-Going and Persistent Way" and a "Resolution on Stepping Up the Building of Old Revolutionary Bases." To examine the implementation of

the two resolutions, last December we heard, examined, and approved the "Report on the Five Stresses, Four Points of Beauty, and Three Loves Activities in Our Province" made by Zhang Yi, a member of the Standing Committee of the committee in charge of the drive. Members of the Standing Committee pointed out achievements made in the drive and put forward a number of proposals for further carrying out the drive and for strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In order to know the situation in the building of the old revolutionary bases, responsible persons and some members of the Standing Committee went to 14 counties in Huanggang, Xiaogan, Jingzhou, and Xianning Prefectures and to Suizhou City to make investigations. Last December, they also heard, examined, and approved the "Report on the Province's Support for the Building of Old Revolutionary Bases This Year" made by Vice Governor Wang Hanzhang.

In the spirit of the NPC resolution, the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 29 December 1982 passed a "Resolution on Promoting the Drive of Voluntary Planting of Trees by the Whole People in a Deep-Going and Persistent Way." In order to seriously implement this resolution, responsible persons and some members of the Standing Committee went down to the grassroots units in Wuhan City. Meanwhile, all deputies to the Provincial People's Congress and members of the standing committees of people's congresses at the city, prefectural, and county levels also inspected various places on pushing the drive of voluntary planting of trees forward. During the inspection tour, they definitely affirmed the achievements made by the people of our province in the drive of voluntary planting of trees. At the same time, they also put forth their opinions and suggestions for further development of the drive.

After the Standing Committee passed a resolution on flood resistance and relief work last August, responsible persons and some members of the committee went to the affected areas in Hunagang, Xiaogan, Xianning, and Jingzhou to examine the implementation of the resolution, and particularly the allocation of the outlay and the use of materials for flood resistance and relief work, and to urge the local governments and departments concerned to solve promptly some problems in flood resistance and relief work. Last March, the Standing Committee also heard, examined, and approved a "Report on Pricing Work" made by Vice Governor Tian Ying. It particularly put forth some suggestions for solving the problems in the implementation of its "Resolution on Adopting Resolute Measures to Check Arbitrary Raising of Prices Openly or in a Disguised Way" and urged the government to seriously study these suggestions and to take practical measures to that effect. On appointments and removals, we criticized some units which violated procedures prescribed by law and took measures to improve the work jointly with other departments concerned.

II. Improve the Work of the Standing Committee by Strengthening Ties With Deputies to the Provincial People's Congress and With Standing Committees of the People's Congresses at the City, Prefectural, and County Levels

The Provincial People's Congress has 974 deputies. They maintain close contacts with the masses of people in different areas and on various fronts of the province, thus staying well-informed on the situation in socialist modernization and the related problems and on the requirements and opinions of the

people as well. To do its work well, the Standing Committee, in addition to its own efforts, has to rely on the hard work and active support of deputies to the Provincial People's Congress. In order to maintain close ties with deputies to the Provincial People's Congress, to effectively protect their democratic rights endowed on them by law, and to give full play to their role in socialist modernization, last September, the Standing Committee worked out and promulgated "Interim Procedures for the Work of Deputies to the Hubei Provincial People's Congress" according to provisions of the law. After promulgation of the interim procedures, the deputies became much more active and achieved positive results in their work.

Correct handling of motions passed by the provincial people's congress and proposals and criticisms made by its deputies constitute an important part of maintaining close ties with the deputies, respecting their democratic rights, and expediting work in all fields. Some delegations and deputies to the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress had put 35 motions to the meeting. Two of the motions, regarding the five stresses, four points of beauty, and three loves activities and the building of old revolutionary bases, were examined and approved by the session and relevant resolutions were passed. Therefore, there remained 33 motions, 5 on functions and powers of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and 28 making proposals on the work of the provincial people's government. Now, all these motions have been carried and the results have been sent to the delegations and deputies that raised the motions. The departments concerned took a serious attitude to handling these motions. For example, the delegation of Enshi Prefecture brought forward the motion of establishing Exi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture. With the approval of the State Council, the Provincial People's Government has decided on setting up Exi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture in place of Enshi Prefecture. At the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, deputies also put forward 697 proposals, criticisms, and opinions on various fields of work. Of these proposals, criticisms and opinions, 17 were handed to the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for consideration and 680 were handed to the provincial People's Government. Now, all these proposals, criticisms, and opinions have been handled and the results have been sent to all the deputies concerned. Moreover, after the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, we also received 188 letters from 169 deputies, and these letters were handed to the departments and were properly handled.

Through on-the-spot investigation in some places and examination of certain specific problems, deputies to the Provincial People's Congress played an important role in propagating laws and policies and helping the government carry out its work. Facts show that many deputies worked hard as masters of the country and with wholehearted devotion to public duty in implementing the resolution by the Standing Committee on flood prevention and tiding over the natural disaster, preventing misappropriation of expenditure and unauthorized use of materials allocated for flood prevention and relief work, helping and supporting public security and judicial departments in dealing powerful blows at criminal offenses, examining the drive of voluntary planting of trees by the whole people and pushing it forward, and making preparations for the convening of this session of the Provincial People's Congress, thus doing a lot of valuable work for the people.

There are more than 141,000 deputies to the province's people's congresses at various levels. This is an inestimable force which should not be ignored in developing socialist democracy, improving the socialist legal system, and pushing socialist modernization forward. So long as the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress maintains close ties with deputies to the Provincial People's Congress and with deputies to people's congresses at the city, prefectural, and county levels through their standing committees, it can certainly bring the initiative of this powerful force into full play. To attain this, we conducted two training courses for the responsible persons of standing committees of people's congresses at the city, prefectural, and county levels in the past year. In the training courses, they studied the constitution and knowledge of the law and exchanged experiences gained in their work. Such training courses will be kept running in the future. Meanwhile, the Standing Committee persisted in the system of inviting responsible persons of standing committees of people's congresses at the city and prefectural levels to attend its meetings as nonvoting delegates. Sometimes, it also held forums among responsible persons of standing committees of people's congresses at the city and prefectural levels and members of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee who are in charge of liaison work with people's congresses at various levels with a view to having discussions on work.

### III. Reinforcing Offices of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and Strengthening Propaganda Work and Work of Investigation and Study

To meet the needs of perfecting the people's congress system and in the spirit of carrying out structural reforms, the standing committee started reinforcing its offices immediately after its setting up through election. Last May, the Standing Committee established three work committees, namely, the Legal System Work Committee, the Financial and Economic Work Committee, and the Work Committee in Charge of Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health. Under the leadership of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the three work committees seriously worked for the Standing Committee by making investigation and study and holding meetings on some special subjects. They have done a lot of work with marked achievements and also accumulated some experiences in work. Meanwhile, we also transferred a number of young cadres who are educated in knowledge of the law and have experiences in practical work to reinforce offices of the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee held that in order to exert ourselves in people's congress work, not only should we study the constitution and relevant knowledge of the law well, but we should also strengthen propaganda work in this aspect. To this end, we invited responsible persons of press units to study the problem. Lately, much improvement has been made in people's congress work propaganda.

Making investigation and study provides the foundation of success for all work. Only by making investigation and study and collecting firsthand material can we properly put forward certain subjects for discussion in the Standing Committee, really get to know how things stand in discussions, advance rationalization proposals, criticism, and opinions, and make practical and feasible decisions. In line with this spirit, the Standing Committee and all its work

committees made investigation and study in a planned way in Wuhan, Hungshi, Shiyan, Xiangfan, Ezhou, Suizhou, and other cities, Exi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, and Hunagang, Xiaogan, Xianning, Jingzhou, Yichang, and other prefectures, as well as some units directly under the province. As a result of investigation and study and full preparations, the Standing Committee could often examine and approve some resolutions in a smooth way.

In the spirit of instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council, all work committees and offices of the Standing Committee are now preparing to adopt the responsibility system in work, to strive to improve work efficiency, and to overcome and guard against bureaucratic work style so that they can adapt themselves to the new situation and work.

CSO: 4005/660

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HUBEI MEETING ON COMPARISON, EXAMINATION STAGE

HK280323 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 84

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee convened a meeting yesterday morning to make preparations for the comparison and examination stage in the first batch of provincial units carrying out party rectification. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Wang Quanguo made a speech. Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu presided. Comrade Wang Quanguo gave the following five views:

1. Fully understand the importance of the stage of comparison and examination, which is the key stage of party rectification.
2. It is necessary to grasp the main problems in carrying out comparison and examination, centering on the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and the general task and goal set by the 12th Party Congress. It is necessary to eliminate leftist ideological influence by integrating theory with practice, put forward ways for correcting defects, and speed up the pace of reforms.

At present carrying out reforms of the setup and opening up more to the world are the two main focal points in economic construction. Eliminating leftist ideological influence is a primary issue. We must completely negate the great cultural revolution. We must understand the overall situation, debate the major issues in reform, and grasp the reforms in our own sector.

3. There are a number of questions that merit attention in carrying out comparison and examination. First, it is necessary to make good preparations for this stage. We must continue to study the party rectification documents. Second, we must carry out serious criticism and self-criticism. Every party member must conduct profound self-criticism of his shortcomings and errors. With regard to the shortcomings and errors of others, it is necessary to adopt a comradely attitude and be bold in carrying out criticism, not acting as good old men. Attention must be paid to guarding against interference by factionalism. Third, the leading cadres, especially the numbers one and two men, must take the lead in promoting comparison and examination and set an example for the ordinary party members.

4. It is necessary to get a good grasp of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects while carrying out comparison and examination, and create a new situation in this work.

5. Get a tighter grasp of verifying the people of three categories. Thoroughly investigating the people of three categories is one of the major hallmarks of successful party rectification. It is an issue related to a long period of peace and tranquillity for the party and state. We must attach a high degree of importance to this matter. We must be resolute and cautious and avoid inflation of the issue. We must strictly carry out the party policies and seriously do a good job in investigatory work.

CSO: 4005/647

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HIGHER COURT NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK241516 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] In the study stage of party rectification, the regional People's Higher Court paid attention to making up a lesson on the complete negation of the Cultural Revolution. In connection with reality, it lead party members to bare their thoughts, present facts, reason things out, eliminate the leftist influence, further bring order out of chaos ideologically, and unify the thinking in line with the party's line, guiding principle, and policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and with the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress, achieving remarkable results.

On the problem that there was a correct line in Guangxi during the Cultural Revolution, comrades of the regional People's Higher Court, after study and discussions, realized that the special things in Guangxi during the Cultural Revolution, if there were any after comparison with other provinces and municipalities, were that the damages caused were more serious and that the Cultural Revolution lasted longer.

After creating a lesson on the complete negation of the Cultural Revolution, party members in the regional People's Higher Court have relatively unified their thinking and raised their consciousness in implementing the correct line, guiding principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee. They are determined to pay attention to the complete negation of the Cultural Revolution throughout the study of party rectification, to adhere to simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, to carry out the principle of treating facts as evidence and law as the guiding line ideologically and organizationally in their style and system, so as to justly execute law, hit hard at enemies and various criminal elements, protect people's legitimate rights and interests, and make due contributions to China's protracted stability and four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/647

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN DISCIPLINE CIRCULAR ON PARTY WORK STYLE

HK250339 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] According to reports of the radio station, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and the Provincial CPC Committee Organization Department recently issued a circular asking party committees and party groups at county level and above to hold a democratic life meeting in a serious manner before 1 July, to carry out comparison and examination of the party's work style.

The circular says: In the relevant spirit of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the demands put forward by Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission in his report delivered at the work meeting of the commission held on 10 March, and with the approval of the provincial CPC committee, it is decided that party committees and party groups of units at the county level and above throughout the province shall hold a democratic life meeting in a serious manner before 1 July to carry out comparison and examination of the party's work style.

The circular also puts forward clear contents and requirements for the democratic life meeting of party committees and party groups. It points out that units which have launched the party rectification should continue their work in this respect according to the provincial CPC committee's Group for Guiding Party Rectification while other units should carry out comparison and examination in four aspects as put forward at the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee work meeting held on 7 April: 1) To find out if they have taken a correct attitude in implementing the line, principles, and policies of the party Central Committee and if they have fallen short of relevant demands; 2) to find out if they have properly implemented the system of democratic centralization and if there is any problem of lax and weak leadership; 3) to find out if they have served the people wholeheartedly, if anyone has abused his power to seek personal interests and if there is bureaucratic practices; and 4) to find out if they have seriously eliminated the leftist influence in giving professional guidance and if they are courageous in carrying out reforms and in blazing new trails. Each locality and each party committee should proceed from realities and have its own emphasis in order to effectively solve major problems of leading bodies.

CSO: 4005/647

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CHANGSHA TO EXAMINE CASE OF ATTACKING STATE ORGAN

HK240814 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of responsible cadres of units above the county and regimental levels held by the Changsha City CPC Committee, a decision of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the Changsha City CPC Committee was promulgated, which decides to investigate a serious case of attacking the state organ of dictatorship by putting the corpse of (Zeng Rugen), a murderer, on display in front of the Changsha City Public Security Bureau. The decision points out that in February 1979, after (Zeng Rugen), a murderer during the Cultural Revolution, died of an illness [as heard], some people put his corpse on display for 11 days in front of the Changsha City Public Security Bureau and thus created a disturbance. This was a serious case of attacking the state organ of dictatorship in a planned and organized way by a small number of people after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The examination of this case is aimed at checking a small number of people who planned, organized, and directed this disturbance. Those party members and cadres who only sent floral wreaths to the dead body will generally not be investigated and held responsible. But they must also draw a lesson from this. As to those who planned, organized, and directed this disturbance, their problems will be investigated realistically, and they will be dealt with according to the seriousness of their cases and their attitude toward mistakes.

The meeting decided that the examination will be mainly carried out by the Changsha City CPC Committee. If the provincial-level organs are involved, the units concerned must organize a special group to investigate the matter and take concerted action in this work. The decision of the Provincial and City CPC Committees requires that all party organizations and members involved must stand side by side with the party, uphold party spirit, eradicate factionalism, and fully recognize the seriousness of this case. All those who know details about the incident should help relevant departments to check the case. No one is allowed to conceal what he knows about the case, or to establish factionalist ties and engage in other nonorganizational activities. Those who go against this will be seriously punished as soon as they are discovered.

CSO: 4005/647

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG SHOWS CONCERN FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK280220 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] According to NANFANG RIBAO, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government have paid great attention to NANFANG RIBAO material for limited circulation, which reflects the difficulties of returned Overseas Chinese. They separately wrote comments on it. The provincial people's government issued a circular on 10 May demanding that Guangdong's Overseas Chinese affairs departments at various levels earnestly show concern for and resolve the difficulties of returned Overseas Chinese in their livelihood, in seeking jobs, and in other areas:

1. When returned Overseas Chinese workers in Overseas Chinese farms take up contracted farming responsibilities, a lower limit should be set on their income but no upper limit on their income should be set if they overfulfill their contracted responsibilities. Overseas Chinese farms should bring into play the strong points of returned Overseas Chinese and arrange work for them according to their ability. Returned Overseas Chinese should also be allowed to run self-employed service trades and engage in commercial activities in the vicinity of the relevant farms without taking up contracted farming responsibilities.
2. Relief should be provided for elderly Overseas Chinese who have difficulties in their livelihood in rural areas or in medium-sized and small cities and towns.
3. In readjusting arrangements for students who returned from abroad to study and who have taken up farm work in rural areas, departments concerned should continue to properly implement documents already authorized and dispatched by the provincial government.
4. Pay attention to employment of children of returned Overseas Chinese and of family dependents of Overseas Chinese. Enterprises and institutions run with funds collected by returned Overseas Chinese or dependents of Overseas Chinese or with capital imported through them should as a rule, employ only children of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese.

CSO: 4005/647

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### BRIEFS

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--Yesterday, the sixth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee decided that the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress will be held on 20 June in Changsha. The proposed main items of the session are as follows: Listen to, examine, and approve work reports by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial people's higher court, and the provincial procuratorate; examine and approve the 1984 plan of the province for the national economy and social development, the Hunan provincial final financial statement for 1983 and the financial budget for 1984. [Text] [HK081219 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 May 84]

PAPER CADRE DISMISSED--On 20 May, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on dealing with the mistake made by Comrade (Zhan Changgeng). The circular says: In the course of implementing the party policy toward intellectuals, Comrade (Zhan Changgeng), deputy director of the Personnel Department of HUNAN RIBAO, refused to carry out the decision on reinstating Comrade (Lu Zhongping) to his former office which was made by the organization. His mistake was serious, resulting in a very bad effect being produced. The Provincial CPC Committee agreed on the disciplinary action against Comrade (Zhan Changgeng) by dismissing him from the post of a deputy director of the Personnel Department of HUNAN RIBAO. Some leading members of the Editorial Board of HUNAN RIBAO long delayed the problem of implementing the policy toward Comrade (Lu Zhongping) without making a solution and should hold themselves responsible to some extent. It is necessary to seriously sum up experiences and lessons and, through party rectification, to enhance conscientiousness in implementing the party's policies. The circular transmits the round-up summary report of the Discipline Inspection Group of HUNAN RIBAO on the mistake made by Comrade (Zhan Changgeng) in the course of implementing the policy toward Comrade (Lu Zhongping). [Text] [HK300821 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 May 84]

HENAN RIBAO 35TH ANNIVERSARY--The office of HENAN RIBAO held a solemn gathering this afternoon to mark the 35th anniversary of the paper's publication. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government Liu Zhengwei, Hou Zhiying, Yue Xiaoxia, Ji Hanxing, and Hu Tingji, together with leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee propaganda department,

Zhengzhou organs of central media units, press and publishing units of the province and various places, and of other units concerned were invited. Also present were veteran comrades who had worked on HENAN RIBAO. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei made a speech. He expressed the hope that in its future work HENAN RIBAO would further uphold the principle of party spirit, maintain a high degree of political and ideological unity with the CPC Central Committee, continue to carry out resolute and orderly reforms in journalism, correctly carry out criticism and self-criticism, and enhance the paper's combat effectiveness. The paper should implement the policies on intellectuals and strengthen the building of its force of journalists. Comrade Hou Zhiying, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the propaganda department, also spoke at the gathering. [Excerpts] [HK310159 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 30 May 84]

HENAN COUNTY CADRES READJUSTED-- The work of readjusting and appointing party and government leading cadres at the county level in Henan Province has been completed. The newly appointed 670 middle-aged and young cadres have all taken posts at the county level. The work of readjustment began in November last year, and ended in early May this year. The new leading groups have made great progress in meeting the requirements of being more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. The average age of the members of the county and city CPC committee standing committees and of the heads and deputy heads of the county and city governments is 42.7 years. The youngest secretary of the county CPC committee is 32 years old, and the youngest county magistrate is 29 years old. The number of people with a college level education is 48.2 percent. A group of female cadres and nonparty member cadres has been selected and promoted. In the course of conducting readjustment, attention was given to eliminating the leftist influence and the prejudice against intellectuals, and to casting off various outdated traditional ideas. [Summary] [HK020900 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 18 May 84]

HENAN PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM--The forum to discuss the implementation of the personal responsibility system in party and government organizations ended yesterday in Zhengzhou, Henan Province. The forum was held jointly by the provincial CPC Committee Organization Department and the Department of Labor and Personnel. Comrades Zhao De and Zhang Chixia, members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, and Vice Governor Comrade Yue Xiaxia attended the forum. Also attending the forum were responsible comrades from organization departments and bureaus of labor and personnel of various prefectures and cities, and responsible comrades from other units. The forum pointed out that the implementation of the personal responsibility system is a required step in developing structural reforms, and is a part of the simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in the current party rectification. The implementation of the system is an important link in reforming the system of cadres and personnel, which will facilitate the building of the ranks of cadres as well as the building of the third echelon. The forum calls on various party and government organizations to strengthen leadership over work. Special people should be appointed and overall arrangements should be made to lead the work. Leading cadres at various levels should consciously accept the supervision from the organizations and the masses, and set a good example with their own deeds. Ideological work should be done well. [Summary] [HK020900 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 18 May 84]

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### CONTROVERSY OVER MOUNTING GUN OR MISSILE ON TANKS

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI /ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE/ in Chinese Jan 84 p 26

/Article by Liu Chengzhi /0491 2052 1807/ /

/Text/ Ever since the tank was first developed, the tank-mounted gun has been its primary weapon. However, since the 1960's, with the extensive use of missiles in military applications, many foreign experts have engaged in heated debates as to whether gun or missile should be a tank's main weapon. Some were in favor of replacing guns with missiles; others were in favor of continuing the development of tank-mounted guns; still others suggested that the two should be used jointly to take advantage of the strengths and cover the weaknesses of each weapon.

The effectiveness of the traditional tank-mounted gun is being questioned because in the 1960's, Western experts believed that in a modern tactical warfare, tanks will engage in battles at a distance of 2,000 meters or 3,000 meters rather than at closer ranges of 900-1,000 meters, as in the second World War. Clearly, as distance increases, the probability of hitting targets by a tank-mounted gun is decreased. According to a report in the U.S. ARMOUR magazine, when a British 105 mm gun aims at a fixed target, the first-round hit probability of armor-piercing projectiles is 70-80 percent at a distance of 1,000 meters, 30-50 percent at a distance of 1,500 meters, and only 10-28 percent at a distance of 2,000 meters. Conversely, the hit probability of antitank missile is 70-80 percent at close ranges (500-700 meters), and increases to 90 percent with increasing target distance. Based on this simple comparison, it appears that main battle tanks should be equipped with missiles.

Another point of view suggests that using missile to replace gun will lead to the following problems. First, the velocity of antitank missile is only 200-300 meters/second; during the entire flight time, the missile launch operator must constantly guide the cross bar of the aiming device at the target (in the case of first and second generation antitank missile). Therefore, in the process of launching one missile, it is not possible to aim at the new target; this may result in missed tactical opportunities, or may expose oneself to enemy attack. Second, antitank missile can only carry shattering projectiles; they do not have the destructive power against the multilayered and camouflaged armors of modern tanks. Tank-mounted gun on the other hand, can launch armor-piercing projectiles, high explosive plastic projectiles, as well as shattering projectiles

which are effective against tank armors. They can also launch howitzer projectiles to destroy ground targets and living things, and launch smoke bombs on special missions. Furthermore, the missile structure is more complicated, less reliable, and very costly; the cost of one missile is equivalent to 20 rounds of tank-mounted gun projectiles. Therefore, main battle tanks equipped with guns rather than missiles are superior.

During the early stages of this debate, U.S. military experts believed that in future battles on the central European battle fields, two-thirds of the targets of U.S. tanks will be enemy tanks, the remainder will be armored transport vehicles, reinforced defensive positions, unprotected personnel, and simple defensive positions. As the target distance increases, the hit probability of tank-mounted gun decreases; hence from the point of view of hit probability, the use of missile is preferred over gun. But the biggest disadvantage of missiles is its slow flight velocity; during the period required to aim and launch a missile, the enemy may very well be able to conceal himself from view. Therefore, one can reach the following conclusion: For distant armored targets and reinforced defensive positions, while guns are still effective, missiles have definite advantages. For close-range targets, guns are preferred over missiles because of their higher velocities and relatively high hit probability. In short, whether to use guns or missiles should depend on the target distance; the distance threshold is around 1,500 meters or 2,000 meters.

In view of the above argument, the U.S. Army developed a dual-function 152 mm gun in the 1960's; it was capable of launching either the "Shillelagh" antitank missile or ordinary projectiles. It was used on both the M60A2 tank and the M551 "Sheridan" tank. The French Army developed a 142 mm "Akla" missile launcher to be used on the next-generation AMX30 tank. Subsequently, other nations also devoted research and development efforts in these areas, but none reached the production stage. Furthermore, the production of the U.S. "Shillelagh" weapon system eventually stopped. Why?

During the 1970's, significant progress was made in the fire control system of tank-mounted guns. An integrated fire control system can control and coordinate the entire process of searching for targets and launching projectiles. As a consequence, the hit probability is greatly enhanced (for a fixed target at 2,000 meters it can reach 80 percent, for a moving target at 1,500 meters it can reach 60 percent), the response time is reduced, and the effective range is increased. On the other hand, the superior hit probability of missiles at large distances was reduced somewhat due to the development of new types of armors. The effectiveness of tank-mounted gun was also increased as a consequence of using fin-stabilized armor-piercing projectiles. Therefore, military experts around the world gradually switched to the conclusion that the primary weapon for main battle tanks should be guns, not missiles. Western countries stopped all their development and production of dual-function gun-missile weapon systems. Currently, most main battle tanks are equipped with high-velocity guns, whereas antitank missiles are increasingly used on infantry battle vehicles and missile launch vehicles to provide coordinated support for main battle tanks on the battlefield.

However, during the early 1980's, semiactive laser-guided missiles and projectiles were successfully developed and deployed with military units. The use of gun to launch guided projectiles became a reality, and the use of active guidance appeared promising. In other words, the same gun can be used to launch either high-velocity, unguided kinetic-energy projectiles or high-velocity, guided chemical energy projectiles. Under these conditions, it is not farfetched to expect the appearance of a new dual-function gun capable of launching both guided and unguided high-velocity projectiles.

3012

CSO: 4005/452

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### NAVIGATION OF BATTLE VEHICLES

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI /ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE/ in Chinese Jan 84 pp 2-4

/Article by Chen Fongyu /7115 1496 3188/ /

/Text/ The so-called battle vehicles refers to various types of military vehicles including tanks, self-propelled cannon and missile launching vehicles, infantry vehicles, and command vehicles. Under battle conditions, these vehicles often travel over complex terrains, and in some cases without any landmarks to use as references. Under nighttime or poor visibility conditions, it would be very difficult to operate a battle vehicle unless it is equipped with navigation devices similar to those installed on airplanes and ships. With the aid of navigation equipment, one can operate a battle vehicle without using external reference objects.

Vehicle navigation equipment can also be installed on specially designed jeeps to perform rapid measurement of artillery positions and positions of surveillance equipment, or to locate the coordinates of sentry positions, and then plot them on a map.

#### The Inside Story of Navigation

Navigation of a battle vehicle is like guiding a blind person to walk. First, he must know his own position and the direction of his destination; then he proceeds along this direction to his destination. Therefore, the primary function of navigation equipment is to provide autonomous and continuous information on the bearing angle of the vehicle and its coordinates at any given instant, and to display the information to the captain and driver of the vehicle, so that it can be guided along the desired route according to a military map.

The bearing angle used in vehicle navigation, like the ones used in airplane or ship navigation, is measured from the geographic North; i.e., it is defined as the angle between the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and the local North, measured in a clockwise direction.

Fig 1 shows a coordinate system where the axis OX is in the east-west direction, and the axis OY is in the north-south direction. Considering that the vehicle starts from the point O, travels a distance  $S_1$  along the bearing angle  $a_1$  to the point A, then travels a distance  $S_2$  along the bearing angle  $a_2$  to the

point B, and finally travels a distance  $S_3$  along the bearing angle  $a_3$  to the point C. If the coordinates of any point between O and C (e.g., A or D) are known (i.e.,  $X_A$  or  $X_D$ ,  $Y_A$  or  $Y_D$ ), then the location of A or D would be known. Therefore, the mission of the navigation system is to provide continuous information on the ground coordinates X and Y of the vehicle and its bearing angle  $a$ .

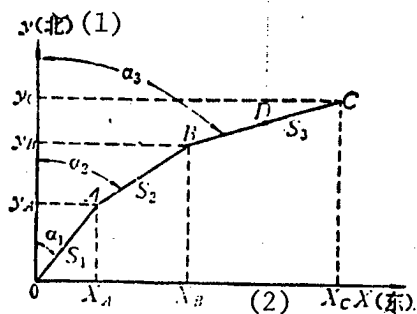


图 1

Fig 1

Key:

1. North
2. East

Clearly, to accomplish this mission requires two things: first, the local North must be provided continuously in order to determine the vehicle bearing angle  $a$ ; second, the distance travelled  $S$  and the bearing angle  $a$  must be continuously fed into the navigation instrument. Then, this information is processed by a computer (or an analog device) to solve for the X and Y coordinates of the vehicle. Finally, the bearing angle  $a$  and the X, Y coordinates are displayed on the bearing indicator and the coordinate counter for the Captain or driver of the vehicle. Fig 2 shows the components of the navigation system and their interrelations.

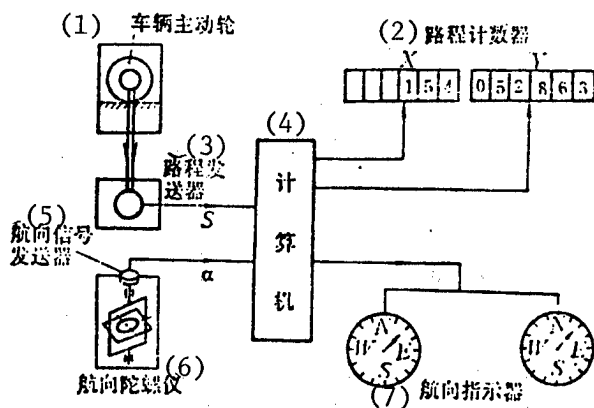


图 2

Fig 2

Key:

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. main drive wheel of the vehicle | 5. bearing signal transmitter |
| 2. range counter                   | 6. bearing gyroscope          |
| 3. range transmitter               | 7. bearing indicator          |
| 4. computer                        |                               |

### Bearing Angle and Gyroscope

A gyroscope is a device which can establish for the navigation instrument a reference direction of geographic true North and the vehicle bearing angle. To understand the principle of the gyroscope, let us first examine the operation of a top (Fig 3). When it is not rotating the top cannot remain upright because its center of gravity is above the point of support; however, after being set to high speed rotation, it will be able to maintain its upright position without falling. This feature of the top, known as the property of axial stability, can be used in engineering applications by supporting the rotor on two mutually perpendicular gimbals (Fig 4). The axis of rotation of the rotor can revolve about the inner gimbal axis, and both the rotor axis and the inner gimbal axis can revolve about the outer gimbal axis. Consequently, if the outer gimbal axis is installed perpendicular to the vehicle plane, the rotor axis and the inner gimbal axis will remain in the horizontal plane. If the rotor axis is initially pointed in the North-South direction, then because of the property of axial stability, it will continue to point in the same direction no matter how much the vehicle turns during its travel. This is a simple illustration of how an artificial North-South direction can be established in a moving vehicle by using the property of axial stability of a gyroscope. Once a North-South reference direction (i.e., the direction of the rotor axis) is established, then the bearing angle  $\alpha$  of the vehicle motion can be determined by measuring the angle between the vehicle longitudinal axis and the rotor axis. The magnitude and direction of the angle  $\alpha$  can be expressed in the form of electric signals using a potentiometer or an equalizer located on the outer gimbal axis of the gyroscope; this is the bearing signal transmitter referred to in Fig 2.

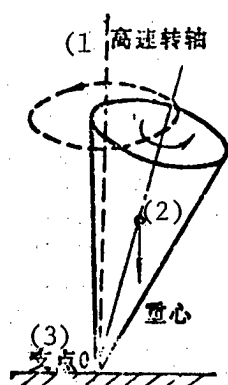


图 3

Fig 3

Key:

- |                     |                      |                     |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. axis of rotation | 2. Center of gravity | 3. point of support |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|

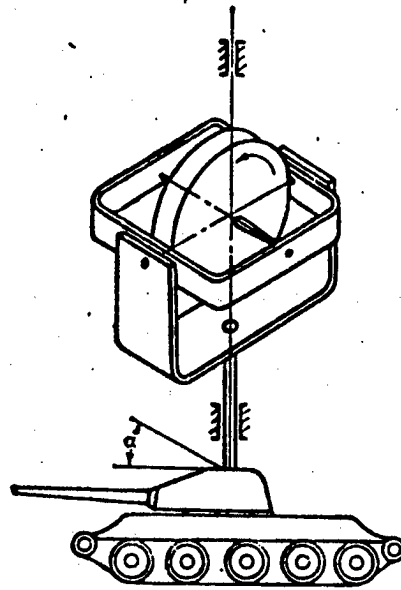


图 4

Fig 4

To align the rotor axis of the gyroscope with the local North-South direction, it is necessary to make use of another property of the gyroscope. As shown in Fig 5, if a certain torque  $M$  is applied to the inner gimbal axis  $BB$ , the gyroscope does not fall in the direction of the torque about  $BB$ , rather the rotor, the inner gimbal and the outer gimbal jointly revolve about the outer gimbal axis  $CC$  with angular velocity  $\omega_c$ . If the direction of the torque  $M$  about the inner gimbal axis is reversed, the direction of rotation of the gyroscope about the outer gimbal axis is also reversed. Also, the larger the applied torque, the higher is the angular velocity  $\omega_c$  of the gyroscopic precession. This precessional property of the gyroscope is used to maintain the local North-South direction and to provide the geographic true North to the navigation instrument. In practice, the rotor axis is aligned to the true North in the following way: First, the gyroscope is connected to a power supply which starts the rotor spinning. Then, with the vehicle in a stationary position, an independent North-finding instrument is used to determine the local true North. Based on this reference direction, an electric current of certain magnitude and sense is provided to the torque device on the inner gimbal axis to produce the required torque which causes the rotor axis to precess toward the true North direction. When the bearing indicator points to the true North as indicated by the North-finding instrument, electric power to the torque device is cut off, the torque vanishes and the gyroscope stops precession. At this point the gyroscope is stabilized to point in the direction of the local true North. Thus, when the vehicle is motion, the bearing indicator will continuously provide the vehicle bearing angle.

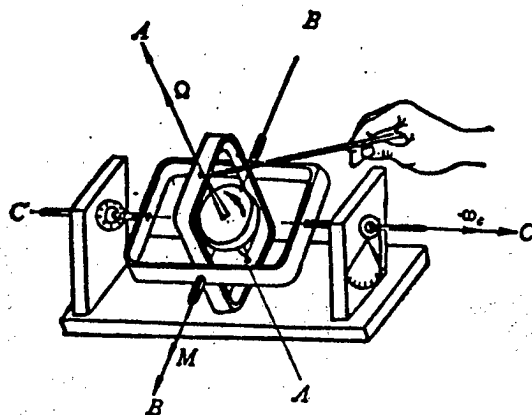


Fig 5

Fig 5

### Calculation of the XY Coordinates

It can be seen from Fig 1 that in order to obtain the rectangular coordinates of the vehicle at any time instant, it is necessary to carry out the following calculations: 1) calculation of the sine and cosine components of the bearing angle; 2) multiplication of the distance traveled  $S$  by the sine and cosine of the bearing angle. There are many ways to implement these two computations; as an example, let us use the mechanical analog device of the navigation instrument of the Soviet THA-2 battle vehicle to illustrate the general principle of computing the XY coordinates.

As shown in Fig 6, the range transmitter measures the rotational motion which is proportional to the distance traveled  $S$  and transmits to the axles of two steel discs; thus the rotational motion of the two discs is proportional to  $S$ . The mid section of Fig 6 is a sine-cosine mechanism which consists of two perpendicular drive rods and two slotted plates; the guide pin on each drive rod is inserted in the slot of one of the plates. The electric signal of the vehicle bearing angle  $\alpha$  measured by the bearing gyroscope is amplified and sent to the execution motor, which rotates the common axle of the two drive rods by an angle  $\alpha$ . Since the two drive rods are perpendicular to each other, the displacements of the slotted plates from the center of the disc are respectively  $R \sin \alpha$  and  $R \cos \alpha$ . The rotational motions of the two discs are transmitted to the two cylindrical rods by the spring-loaded steel balls which are located between the discs and the cylindrical rods. In this manner, the rotational motion of each of the two cylindrical rods is proportional not only to the rotation of the disc (i.e., the distance traveled  $S$ ) but also to the displacement of the steel balls from the center of the disc ( $R \sin \alpha$  and  $R \cos \alpha$ ); the length of the drive rod  $R$  is merely a constant of proportionality. It is not difficult to see that this mechanism is actually a multiplication device, which multiplies the distance traveled  $S$  by  $\sin \alpha$  and  $\cos \alpha$ , and sends the result to the X and Y mechanical counter, where the rectangular coordinates of  $S$  are displayed in the form of 5-digit numbers.

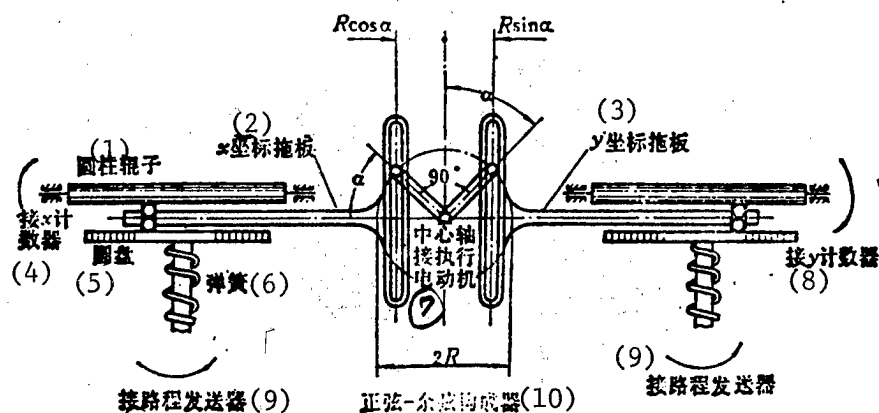


图 6

Fig 6

Key:

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. cylindrical rod            | 6. spring                                    |
| 2. x coordinate slotted plate | 7. central axle connected to execution motor |
| 3. y coordinate slotted plate | 8. connected to y counter                    |
| 4. connected to x counter     | 9. connected to range transmitter            |
| 5. circular disc              | 10. sine-cosine mechanism                    |

Battle vehicle navigation was developed around 1960 based on ocean and aerial navigation technology. The early Amber line navigation equipment developed by the Soviet Union was used on special ground-survey jeeps; it was equipped with graphical displays, but was rather bulky and heavy. Subsequently the Soviet Union developed the THA-2 and THA-3 vehicle navigation instruments which were used respectively on the 3CY-4-23 automatic antiaircraft gun vehicles and the SMA missile launch vehicles. At the same time the Western countries also developed vehicle navigation instruments of various designs. For example, the Canadian land navigation system LNS-516, which consisted of a North-finding gyroscope and a precision navigation gyroscope, was used on various types of armored vehicles. The LNS-518 was a geomagnetic induction type navigation system more suited for jeep vehicles which contain relatively small amount of ferromagnetic materials. The German "Leopard" 35 mm dual barrel automatic antiaircraft guns were equipped with navigation systems similar to the LNS-516. During the past decade, some battle vehicles began using inertial navigation techniques which further improved the accuracy and effectiveness of vehicle navigation, combat surveying, and tactical communications.

3012

CSO: 4005/452

## BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON 10 MEMBERS OF NEW CABINET

## Ma Chi-chuang Becomes Minister Without Portfolio

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 29 May 84 p 2

/Article by Correspondent Liu Chih-ts'ung /0491 1807 5115/ /

/Text/ In the current reshuffling of personnel, Presidential Office Secretary General Ma Chi-chuang's /7456 4764 1104/ assumption of the post of cabinet minister without portfolio in the Executive Yuan has attracted particular notice.

Some people in political circles believe that this assignment is aimed at fleshing out the lineup of the new cabinet, permitting the Yu cabinet that has come up through financial and economic ranks to perform effectively in other sectors. Of course, yet another group of people maintain a more reserved view. They believe that the seniority and prestige that Yu Kuo-hua /0205 0848 5478/ enjoys in finance, economics, and banking as well as his position as confidant at high levels of the government more than suffice to lead the new cabinet's work. Each minister and commission director is also a prominent figure for a time, so it remains to be seen whether it will be necessary for them to go through Ma Chi-chuang in his position as chief minister without portfolio, to act in concert, and to link functions so as to help the government function more smoothly.

Ma Chi-chuang has considerable clout in the military and political system. He was born in the 1st year of the Republic and is a native of Nankung County, Hopei Province. The year 1972 was a watershed year for his career. Prior to this time, he had been active in the armed forces, and he had been a power in the real strength faction. In 1972, he was appointed ambassador to Thailand in the beginning of a turn toward the political world. He held one position after another as manager of the China Steel and Iron Company, secretary general of the Executive Yuan, and secretary general of the Presidential Office. Because of his background as a military representative, he participated at the center of supreme authority.

However, what really influenced Ma Chi-chuang to enter the center of authority was his second appointment as deputy minister of national defense in 1965, when he took up the task of assistant to the then minister of national defense, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. Ma Chi-chuang had served as deputy minister of national

defense as early as 1955. After Mr Chiang Ching-kuo was appointed minister of national defense, in order to benefit from Ma Chi-chuang's military seniority, prestige, and experience, he again appointed him deputy minister of national defense. Inasmuch as Ma Chi-chuang is a person who thinks matters through carefully and is close mouthed, he was rather well regarded. During this period, he formulated rules and regulations and worked out systems. He made numerous contributions in the process of reconstruction, growth, and strengthening of China's armed forces to become a modern force. Consequently, upon completion of his term of office, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Thailand where he engaged in diplomatic negotiations and brought unity to the overseas Chinese. In July 1975, Thailand established diplomatic relations with the Chinese communists, and Ma was returned home to become manager of the newly-founded China Steel Company to lay a good foundation for China's heavy industry. In this position, he also wrote a new page in the operating efficiency of state-owned enterprises. When the Sun cabinet took office in 1978, he was assigned the position of secretary general of the Executive Yuan. Soon afterwards, he was transferred to the position of secretary general of the President's Office, where he has remained until the present time.

Ma Chi-chuang began his career in the navy. In 1934, he graduated from the naval academy and served at sea. When the War of Resistance to Japan broke out, he became a part of the River Defense Command, engaging in life and death combat with the Japanese. In 1942, he was transferred to the Generalissimo's Personal Office under the Military Affairs Commission. A year later, he went to the United States for training, graduating from the United States Naval Training Squadron and the Strategic Studies Class. In 1946, he commanded the return to China of ships donated by the United States to lay a foundation for China's new navy. After the Chinese communists went into action, Ma was transferred to the coastal seas of north and east China where he coordinated with the army in attacks against the Shantung Promontory, Lungkou, Yent'ai, and Weihaiwei, and the defense of important places such as T'angku, Yingkou, Hulutao, Shanghai, and the Choushan Archipelago. He also covered movements of the garrison army. In 1952, he became commander in chief of the navy; in 1954, he was appointed deputy chief of staff of the Ministry of National Defense; in 1955, he became deputy minister of national defense; in 1959, he was promoted to senior admiral second class, and became commander of combined logistics followed by a position as executive officer to the deputy chief of staff of the ministry of national defense.

A look at his record shows the armed forces to have been Ma Chi-chuang's principal stage. After 1965, he gradually entered the nucleus of authority, thereafter playing a major role in the political system of the entire country.

#### Taiwanese Educator Kuo Wei-fan Enters Cabinet

Taiwan TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 29 May 84 p 2

/Article by Correspondent Yang Shu-hui /2799 3219 1979/ /

/Text/ The appointment of Taiwan Normal School Chancellor Kuo Wei-fan as minister without portfolio in the Executive Yuan caught most people by surprise.

But insiders believe that Kuo Wei-fan /6753 3634 5672/, a man of great learning and solid workstyle, has long been regarded by the local authorities as a talent worthy of cultivation, and that when he enters the cabinet after his present term at Taiwan Normal School is up, he will go on to greater things.

Kuo Wei-fan is 47 years old, and a native of Tainan, Taiwan Province. A graduate of the Taiwan Normal School Educational Research Institute, he also holds a doctorate from the Universite de Paris in France and was a research fellow at the Educational Research Institute of the University of London, England. Following his return to Taiwan he became deputy director of the ministry of education standing committee. In 1976 he resigned from public office to return to Taiwan Normal School to teach. In August 1978, he accepted the post of school chancellor, a position he has held until the present time.

A look at his academic record and experience shows it no overstatement at all to term Kuo Wei-fan a "young talent." Since he was 29 years old, when he enrolled in Taiwan Normal's social education department, evidence of his excellence has attracted the attention of numerous Taiwan Normal School chancellors, and students believed he had a bright future. After graduating first in his class, the department head at the time, Sun Pang-cheng /1327 6721 2973/, retained him as an assistant professor. During his 4 years as assistant professor, he had plenty of time to undertake academic research, which laid a foundation for this subsequent scholarship, and he also learned many principles of being a person and getting things done. The foregoing have been factors in Kuo Wei-fan's success today.

Possibly it is because of the influence of the down-to-earth style of Prof Sun Pang-cheng that Kuo Wei-fan does not make off-the-cuff remarks even though he has a head full of principles and policies. The dominant impression outsiders have of him is reserved, deep thinking, conservative, and precise. Nevertheless, his surpassing intellect is unanimously praised by those who have associated with him over a long period of time. When he became deputy director of the ministry of education standing committee, he charted supplementary measures for special education and successfully raised national education attendance rates. In addition, he had a hand in drafting special education methods, which were quickly instituted. This plus a fine writing style made him an able assistant to Chiang Yan-shih /5592 1750 1102/, who was Minister of Education at that time.

The present director of education at Taiwan Normal, Liang Shang-yung /2733 1424 0516/, worked with Kuo Wei-fan for many years. In his eyes, Kuo Wei-fan is a classic Chinese scholar and what the ancients called "a princely man of complete virtue." During his 6-year term as chancellor of Taiwan Normal, not only was his knowledge sincerely acknowledged by professors and students alike throughout the school, but his "open-mindedness" in dealing with personnel matters caused all who knew him to hold him in high esteem.

Liang Shang-yung said that Kuo Wei-fan has more knowledge than most people, and he is a genuinely "talented person," but more remarkably he is extraordinarily humble. In doing anything, he usually carefully solicits the views of others, and when he feels others are right about something, he is usually willing to accept their views. Specifically, when he first returned to Taiwan Normal to

become chancellor and met the professors who had formerly taught him, he remained extremely deferential toward them showing not the slightest pride or conceit. Such great modesty has made him a model of a good school chancellor among his colleagues and fellow students.

Liang Shang-yung believes that Kuo Wei-fan is not at all the conservative and precise person that outsiders believe him to be. He said that Kuo Wei-fan has some fairly modern views; it is just that his views, principles and ways of doing things are rooted in the old tradition. He is not at all a blind follower, but rather a person who consolidates at every step and does things solidly, and this is one of his strengths.

For example, in recent years, Taiwan Normal School has held quite a few international academic conferences, which have stimulated Chinese academic circles to absorb new knowledge, and which have strengthened academic exchanges with foreign countries. Liang Shang-yung believes that as chancellor of Taiwan Normal School, the work that Kuo Wei-fan did in stimulating academic and educational circles was quite successful and represented a breakthrough.

As for Kuo Wei-fan himself, to be able to devote himself to the academic world and contribute his own energies to it has been a lifetime ambition. For the strictly self-disciplined Kuo Wei-fan, the school is virtually a home, and he spends most of his time on school matters. His greatest pleasure during free time is reading, and his sold exercise is playing table tennis. Whenever he plays a match with his colleagues, he shows himself to be quite good at it.

Last year Kuo Wei-fan wanted to resign his position because of an investigation report that said that students at Taiwan Normal tended to be unwilling to be of service. He wanted to resign because he could not bear to have the school's image misunderstood by society. In addition, if the report were true, as school chancellor, he should properly resign. A way of doing things that is both energetic and conservative demonstrates one facet of Kuo Wei-fan's responsibility.

Soon Kuo Wei-fan's term as chancellor will be up, and he will no longer be chancellor of Taiwan Normal School. Both professors and students at the school are reluctant to part with a fine chancellor. On the other hand, they feel happy that he has earned the respect of the authorities. Kuo Wei-fan himself has repeatedly emphasized that he will not be leaving the education world, and that his lifework is to devote himself to the education world. In the future he will take up the greater task of linking the central government to educational world.

It is generally believed that Kuo Wei-fan will inevitably perform future deeds, and that his contributions to the world of education are not finished!

#### Appointment of New Minister of Interior

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 29 May 84 p 2

/Article by Correspondent Lin Ch'ien-i /2651 0051 5030/ /

/Text/ Minister of Interior designee Wu Po-hsiung /0702 0130 7160/ is the youngest member of Yu Kuo-hua's cabinet. He is only 45 years old this year. His entry into the cabinet was generally unexpected. How does Wu Po-hsiung himself feel about it?

Wu Po-hsiung said that when he found out that he was to be a member of the cabinet, he experienced a feeling of gratitude but not joy. His feeling of gratitude was at President Chiang and Executive Yuan Director Yu having permitted him the opportunity to pay a debt to the country and serve the people. Nevertheless, he felt the responsibility would be an arduous one and that pressures on him would suddenly increase, so he naturally experienced no feelings of joy.

"Only with the supervision and prodding of all circles and a psychology of sacrifice and devotion, plus results from work, will it be possible to repay the good care of everyone," Wu Po-hsiung said.

Just as Wu Po-hsiung said, the work of the Ministry of Interior is very complex, and there is no part of it that is not inextricably connected with the rights and interests of the people. When he goes to the Ministry of Interior, he will have to solve problems across the board. Won't even the selection of priorities be a problem to solve? This newly-appointed minister believes that a full-scale effort to advance and improve the work of the Ministry of Interior is called for, and he hopes that the various units within the Ministry of Interior make no distinctions between what is most important and what is of secondary importance. However, among the multitude of jobs to be done, serious day to day problems in maintaining public order, guaranteeing the rights and interests of workers, promotion of social welfare, and a good job in election work will be the goals to which he will first devote his efforts after taking office.

For professional reasons, the Ministry of Interior must regularly answer high level, sensitive, political problems posed by the Legislative Yuan, including Kuomintang prohibitions, elections of the provincial government and mayors, general rules governing provincial and county self-government, and even martial law. Just what stance Wu Po-hsiung will adopt in the Legislative Yuan will be closely watched by the people. In this regard, Wu Po-hsiung said that this issue bears not only on social order, but on national survival as well. Since the government has repeatedly put forward its position with a firm attitude following study and discussion, no new cabinet or no new minister can change it. Even less should they attempt to abolish martial law and then discuss it further, because it is a matter one cannot put back in place once it has been changed. Therefore, there can be no change in established policies now.

Elections are a matter of major importance for the Ministry of Interior, and Wu Po-hsiung emphasized the principles of openness, impartiality, and fairness in election work, as well as the need for an attitude of cooperation among official election organizations, candidates, and the electorate. However, as to whether deficiencies requiring further revision still exist in the revised law on appointments and dismissals applied to past (1983) increases in the number of legislators elected, Wu Po-hsiung expressed need for continued careful study and soliciting of opinions from all quarters before reaching a decision.

During the period when Lin Yang-kang /2651 3152 3263/ was Minister of Interior, social welfare programs such as a social insurance law were conceived in broad outlines, and Wu Po-hsiung substantially affirmed that these were policies needed in the march toward a welfare state. However, he acknowledged that in a situation of limited national financial resources, it was necessary to avoid the

examples of failure and their side effects that other countries had exhibited in the implementation of social welfare. It was necessary, in addition, to use every cent where it would count most so that the truly needy in society would receive better care. Wu Po-hsiung emphasized the priority in social welfare work of "marginal utility" and "economic principles."

Under Lin Yang-kang, the Ministry of Interior did not complete work on various controversial bills such as the religion law and regulations on the investigation and elimination of hoodlums. Whether these matters should be pursued in the future also merits concern. Wu Po-hsiung, who is about to take over the strenuous work of the Ministry of Interior, said that if the formulation of legislation of this kind benefits the country and society, the Ministry of Interior will not shirk its responsibilities and will spare no pains. However, he also stated that thorough study would be required to determine whether the framing of such legislation is necessary.

Wu Po-hsiung has been an extremely active advocate of improving the maintenance of public order and has relied on the police administration in the attack on lawbreakers. Consequently, he will do everything possible to support the police in implementing police improvement legislation for the modernization of police forces. To improve the social atmosphere, he also emphasized using the influence of civilian groups and mass social participation to achieve expected results. He said that this was experience he had accumulated while serving as county magistrate of Taoyuan County, and he hoped to turn it into a common practice and a campaign.

Wu Po-hsiung has played various roles from director of the Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau, to director of the Central Committee secretariat, to Minister of Interior. When he was director of the Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau, his resolute resignation as an indication of unwillingness to "bear the stigma" of tobacco and wine price rise legislation left people with a deep impression. His taking charge today of the Ministry of Interior with its multitude of tasks has focused even more attention on him from all quarters, and everybody is watching to see what new contributions this young minister will make.

It is generally acknowledged that the minister of interior should possess an all-around understanding of the numerous and jumbled tasks in his constituency, that he should have sharp eyesight, that he should be able to cooperate with all ministries and commissions, and that he have the knowledge and eloquence to discuss policies in all councils. Most important is that he should have a broad democratic turn of mind in order to be able to play properly his role as chief minister. As Wu Po-hsiung begins his new duties, just as when dawn breaks in the east, there is no one in society that is not expectant, and they hope that he will make breakthroughs and accomplishments in interior matters.

Minister of Justice Shih Chi-yang

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 2

[Article by Correspondent Liu Chih-ts'ung /0491 1807 5115/ ]

[Text] In the course of the current personnel reorganization, the rise of Deputy Minister of Justice Shi Chi-yang /2457 0796 2254/ by virtue of his talent to become the first Taiwan-born political figure to succeed to the position of minister of justice has received exceptionally serious attention.

It is generally acknowledged that Shi Chi-yang's rise is attributable not only to recognition of his own profound accomplishments in the study of law but is also due to a significant breakthrough in government staffing policies. First of all, ever since Executive Yuan leader Sun underwent surgery for a cerebral hemorrhage, the health of government leaders has become a topic of conversation among all circles. Reportedly, those in charge of policy decisions have also shown extremely serious attention to this matter. As a result, a remarkable trend toward youthfulness has been evident in the personnel reorganization of the entire government. For example, Minister of Interior Wu Po-hsiung is just 45 years old, and Minister Without Portfolio Kuo Wei-fan is 48. Ch'en Lu-an /7115 1462 1344/, who is expected to take over the National Science Commission, is 47 years old, and Shih Ch'i-yang is 47. In short, a striking increase has occurred in the number of people under 50 taking charge of government departments, and Shih Ch'i-yang is in a favorable position under this new staffing policy. Secondly, in the partial personnel reorganization of the Executive Yuan at the end of 1981, after Lien Chan /6647 2069/ assumed the position of Minister of Communications and Ch'en Shou-shan /7115 1343 1472/ took over as director of the Yaiwan Garrison Command, the government's personnel policies showed a marked tendency to tilt toward native-born Taiwanese. Taiwanese participation in policy matters was no longer limited to home affairs, communications, provincial government and municipal government; it extended to security and legal departments. This trend increased somewhat the opportunities for Shih Chi-yang's rise.

Actually, even during his university days Shih Ch'i-yang had begun to show talent. In addition to doing well in school, he had a profound understanding of general political problems. Even before graduating from university, he successfully passed examinations to become a lawyer. During the year that he graduated from university, he took first place in the national examination for civil service personnel. After graduating from Taiwan University's legal institute, he obtained an exchange student scholarship from the West German Government and went to study comparative civil law at Heidelberg University. Five years later, he obtained his doctorate. His record of study during this period shows his skill in scholarly pursuits.

In addition to being a good student, Shih Ch'i-yang long ago demonstrated his talents in numerous fields. He was concerned about political matters, and he maintained a high degree of interest in current events and history. While he was a student in Germany, he made a thorough study of the West German legal tradition, and he also frequently spoke briefly on literary criticism.

In order to maintain close relations with academia, after entering politics Shih Ch'i-yang taught university courses concurrently, using his special academic skills to teach new students. Since he was able to explain even the most complex problem clearly, methodically and rigorously, students, frequently felt they had benefited considerably after listening to him.

In preparing for interpolations before the Legislative Yuan, Shih Ch'i-yang's legal knowledge was fully manifested. After Shih Ch'i-yang had explained numerous controversial issues, controversy was frequently allayed. This was largely because Shih Ch'i-yang profoundly understood where the nub of problems lay.

Shih Ch'i-yang was born in an old and honorable Lukang family in Taiwan Province, but he grew up in the city. Consequently, one detects no flavor of the grass-roots about him. This is one point that sets him apart from Lin Yang-kang and other native-born political personages. Shih Ch'i-yang never participated in any election to office, and so he is not well known locally. However, his academic attainments have been affirmed by people in the academic world, and they are also the chief reason why he has attracted attention and been brought forward into public life.

Shih Ch'i-yang's wife, Li Chung-kui /2621 6945 2710/ is currently in charge of the Pacific Cultural Fund Society, and is rather well versed in international affairs. Both she and Shih Ch'i-yang were elected Central Committee members at the Kuomintang 12th Plenary Session. She is as well known as Shih Ch'i-yang in Kuomintang political circles.

#### Shen Ch'ang-huan Appointed Presidential Office Secretary

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 29 May 84 p 2

/Article by Correspondent Wu Cheng-shuo /0702 2973 2592/ /

/Text/ Shen Ch'ang-huan is a stalwart in Taiwan's political arena. For the past 30 years or so, he has held important posts in which he has been known to authorities in supreme positions of leadership. He has carried heavy diplomatic responsibilities and has twice served as minister of foreign affairs. Subsequently, though American establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China led to his resignation, he continued to participate in high level government policy decisions. More than 3 years ago, Shen Ch'ang-huan was appointed National Security Council secretary, which increased his influence on policy decisions. This March it was rumored that he might be one of the persons selected to organize the cabinet, so he is clearly still an important figure in the centers of power in Taiwan.

#### Enjoyment of Success While Young With Promotion to Topmost Levels

Among Shen Ch'ang-huan's qualifications and record of service, two matters merit attention. First, in 1950 he was promoted by President Chiang Kai-shek as a member of the "Central Reform Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang." This committee was charged with carrying out party reform during the period immediately following removal of the government to Taiwan. It was an organization set up to substitute for the Central Committee Standing Committee during an extraordinary time, and it was responsible for the whole party's development work. Members included high-ranking party, political and military leaders of the time such as Ch'en Ch'eng, Chang Ch'i-yun, Ni Wen-yan, Hu Chien-chung, and Lien Chen-tung. President Chiang Ching-kuo was also one of the members at that time. That Shen Ch'ang-huan, who was 37 that year, also ranked among them was truly a case of enjoying success while young. During the next 30-plus years, Shen Ch'ang-huan was used to the full by the highest authorities. Today he ranks among the figures at the highest centers of power holding important posts in both the party and government. Except for Executive Yuan Director Yu Kuo-hua, Shen Ch'ang-huan must be counted the person with the deepest roots at the very top and the person who earliest entered the policymaking level.

## Twelve Years as Foreign Minister at Two Different Times

In addition, Shen Ch'ang-huan served as foreign minister twice, once from 1960 to 1966, and once from 1972 to 1978, for a total of 12 years. Previously he had visited more than 50 countries in the capacity of special envoy. For 30 years, he has had important diplomatic duties. A diplomat with such abundant international experience is rare.

During Shen Ch'ang-huan's first 6-year term as foreign minister, very unstable weather and a great churning of the waves existed internationally. Several times the United Nations General Assembly discussed the Taiwan representation issue. Overall, however, no major changes had yet taken place in the diplomatic scene. However, Taiwan's diplomatic relations with numerous important allied were eventually severed, one after another. In 1971 and 1972, Taiwan faced her first diplomatic crisis as she and Japan broke diplomatic relations and she withdrew from the United Nations. Shen Ch'ang-huan replaced Chou Shu-kai /6650 2579 2818/, becoming foreign minister for the second time.

## Became Diplomatic Policy Advisor

However, no improvement in the diplomatic situation occurred between 1972 and 1978. Most importantly, the country with which Taiwan had the closest ties, the United States, steadily carried out so-called "normalization of relations" with the Chinese communists until the end of 1978 when Taiwan and the United States broke relations, precipitating Shen Ch'ang-huan's resignation as foreign minister.

Some people felt that Shen should have borne complete responsibility for Taiwan's diplomatic debacle; however, others felt that "diplomacy is an extension of internal affairs," with both subjective and objective factors involved; one could not blame Shen Ch'ang-huan alone.

Whatever the case, no one else was able to match Shen Ch'ang-huan's abundant qualifications in diplomatic affairs. Consequently, after he put down his heavy burdens in diplomacy, he was appointed secretary general of the National Security Council in 1979, becoming the supreme advisor on diplomatic policy to the very highest levels. Furthermore, when President Chiang Ching-kuo visited the countryside on several occasions to make contact with people at the grass-roots level, Shen Ch'ang-huan went along. Clearly, this was one evidence of the confidence that Shen Ch'ang-huan enjoyed. Consequently, after Sun Yun-jung /1327 6663 8833/ entered hospital, many political observers listed Shen as one of the people who might succeed him as head of the Executive Yuan.

Shen Ch'ang-huan is a native of Wu County in Jiangsu Province. He was born in 1913, which makes him 71 years old today. He graduated from Kuanghua University in Shanghai and earned a Master's degree in political science from the University of Michigan. Following victory in the War of Resistance to Japan, he participated in the political department of army general headquarters where he helped manage surrenders in government theaters of operations. Next, he became secretary to President Chiang Kai-shek, after which his career had a meteoric rise. After arriving in Taiwan, he became director of the News Bureau, deputy director of the Central Propaganda Department, director of the Protocol Office of the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs, and deputy director and director of government administration. In addition, he served as Taiwan's ambassador to Spain, Jordan, and Thailand and was Taiwan's chief delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. In the realm of party affairs, in addition to having served as a member of the Central Reform Commission, he was director of the Central Committee Fourth Section, a member of the Central Committee, and is today a member of the Central Committee Standing Committee.

#### Contributions to Cooperation Among All Quarters

In the current adjustment of high-level government personnel, Shen Ch'ang-huan's consummate political qualifications and his broad relationships in party and government will help him arrange compromises among the views of all quarters in his role as secretary to the president's office. Furthermore, his numerous years of diplomatic experience can be used to help President Chiang Ching-kuo. It is generally anticipated that Shen Ch'ang-huan will be able to follow the highest guiding principles enunciated by President Chiang, namely "one does certain things and does not do certain other things" and "some things change and some things do not change," to reformulate diplomatic policies, and to forge a new, broad road in the midst of a difficult situation.

#### Vice Premier Lin Yang-kang Provides Views

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 30 May 84 p 2

[Article by Correspondent Lin Ch'ien-i /2651 0051 5030/ ]

[Text] In general, the minister of interior in the Sun Yun-jung cabinet, Lin Yang-kang, received a positive evaluation for his achievements and ways of doing things during the 2½ years he served. However, he was also much criticized. He himself has said, "I have a clear conscience." On the eve of his assumption of a new post, this newspaper's correspondent interviewed him, and perhaps people can get a little better understanding of Lin Yang-kang from his succinct replies to questions.

[Question] Many people believe that there is scarcely anything one can accomplish in the position of deputy premier of the Executive Yuan, and that no real deeds can be accomplished. How will you fulfill this role?

[Answer] Certainly the deputy premier himself has no work programs or plans; everything he does is on instruction from the premier. Nevertheless, Deputy Premier Ch'iu told me that he handled more than 30 matters daily. Still, a popular magazine distorted this, making it 30 documents, saying that he acted on only 30 documents in more than 2 years time. This was a deliberate distortion. Actually, the deputy premier must act on more than 30 official matters, and he is empowered by the premier to act on all else.

[Question] You had some real accomplishments as Minister of Internal Affairs, but some editorials used your replies to the Legislative Yuan as their subjects and even criticized you as a "hatchet man." What do you have to say about this?

/Answer/ All I can do about this is adopt an attitude of "harkening to the people's praise or condemnation." You also know very well that the answers any minister or commission director gives to the Legislative Yuan have been given each ministry and commission by the Executive Yuan secretariat on authority of the premier. Outsiders have made a deliberate distortion, saying that I liked to be in the limelight and criticized me for being a "hatchet man" or a "big gunner" for the Executive Yuan. They may say what they please. Since I was issued replies determined by the premier, I was duty-bound to offer them without further consideration. As for the Executive Yuan's policies at the present time, I only gave the detailed reasons favoring them by way of explanation, and nothing more.

/Question/ A similar issue is that during election time, some candidates criticized your answers to the Legislative Yuan as campaign rhetoric. They said your replies were "insincere." Was this actually the case?

/Answer/ I will not admit to this. I recognize that the principles that the Executive Yuan maintains on sensitive political issues are completely consistent with the country's security, stability, prosperity and progress. In our present circumstances, we have no choice but to be concerned about all possible dangers, because we face a very crafty Chinese communist enemy. In fact, not even a slight mistake is permissible. Thus, the government knows well that it cannot act entirely in accordance with the democratic system as practiced in European and American countries, nor can it carry out 100 percent the basic liberties provided for in the constitution. It must set limits. If we did not have even this little measure for meeting emergencies we would be gobbled up by the enemy. I have spoken without the slightest attempt at evasion about these thoughts of the Executive Yuan at the present time, but they have insisted on saying that I was insincere. Actually, if a draft had any ambiguities, I would have been able to do more thinking about it. No senior official forced me to say anything I did not want to say. This is an effort by some people to provoke discord.

/Question/ Would you be willing to give some examples to explain things you did not say because you did not want to say them?

/Answer/ I'll give you an example. Once there was an uproar about the issue of Kuomintang prohibitions, and the original Executive Yuan draft reply was that in their zealousness to organize political parties, some people showed contempt for the country's interests, and things of this sort. However, I felt that it was just that some people were overly optimistic about present circumstances, so to say that everybody who wanted to organize a political party was unconcerned about the country's interests was not necessarily true. As a result I omitted this section. However, the Legislative Yuan news copy did not feel this passage was too important, so they distributed it. In the end, this led to the affair of Mr Fei Hsi-p'ing [6316 1585 1627] wanting to check the recording tape.

/Question/ Did the tape omission also include the sentence, "Within 3 months, the metal security window and door industry will be depressed?"

/Answer/ That was entirely carelessness on the part of reporters when they wrote up the matter. At that time, committee member Ts'ai Sheng-pang

/5591 0524 6721/ asked me whether I would place a limit of 3 months or 6 months so that the public could sell off security windows and doors without anxiety. I replied that it was impossible to determine whether it would be in 3 months or 6 months; however, all police personnel must work hard so that the metal security window and door industry will gradually become depressed, and all will be well. Unexpectedly, the reporters out of context linked committee member Ts'ai's question about "3 months," to my reply "that the metal security window and door industry will become depressed." Consequently I would urge some reporters to be more careful when writing reports.

/Question/ When you were minister of interior, what were the most joyous and the most disappointing events?

/Answer/ I cannot say what was the most joyous event, because no matter was a personal achievement. However, the Ministry of Interior has been criticized for being coldly impersonal, lax, over-age, and very poor. After having served for more than 2½ years, I feel that in knowledge, experience, and working spirit, my colleagues in the Ministry of Interior are a pretty good lot, and this is rather comforting. As for regrets, enactment of peasant health insurance had been expected, and the recession was more protracted than anticipated, with no one still knowing in what month or year this will change. These are all matters about which I feel regret. Enactment of a basic labor standards law is just days away, so there is no need for further regrets on this score. Though there has not been much improvement in public safety, police colleagues have made considerable efforts, and I do not have the heart to be more demanding of them. The increase in crime resulting from social and economic factors has been very great, and there is no way to achieve instant results. Further efforts will have to be made.

/Question/ Where do you feel the work of the Ministry of Interior requires greater efforts or strengthening?

/Answer/ First, improvement of public order, and second, professional training as a condition for promotion, both require strengthening. A lot of planning has been done by cities, but how to carry out these plans effectively so as to improve the quality of the living environment and how to improve management of construction are matters meriting attention. In the realm of social welfare, health insurance for all the people is a mark of a country's modernization. In the labor area, serious attention must be given the welfare of 4 million workers. Today, we can no longer stress the lack of hardships among laborers. We must devise means to correct instances of inequitable compensation and support the rights and interests of workers. Other matters such as household registration, civil administration, and military service must continue to be carried forward on the basis of what has already been done.

/Question/ You were the one who usually replied to or issued statements on sensitive high level political issues. Do you feel that such matters should be in the province of the Ministry of Interior? Were replies ambiguous?

/Answer/ Organization of political parties is under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, and the curfew is properly the concern of the Ministry of National

Defense. Not long after I took office as Minister of Interior, the view was expressed during a Legislative Yuan interpolation that the curfew impeded carrying out of constitutional government, and promotion of constitutional government is related, of course, to internal government. Consequently, I replied that everything possible should be done to reduce the need for curfew and the extent to which it was carried out. Unexpectedly, however, this was termed "using lame arguments," but I could not push it off on the Ministry of National Defense. So I continued to reply. As to whether this was ambiguous, different people will see the matter in different lights. Only social public opinion and academic circles can make a judgment.

/Question/ You were elected county magistrate through elections at the grass-roots level and went on to become a department director in the provincial government, mayor of Taipei under the central government, minister of interior, and vice premier of the Executive Yuan. This has been a very long political process. Do you have any overall feelings about it?

/Answer/ The character, authority, and responsibility of each position has differed; however, there has been no difference at all in the real significance of making a contribution to the country and to compatriots. I have always felt that each transfer to a new assignment represents another opportunity to learn. My basic attitude, how I deal with people, and how I comport myself have never changed; they have been consistent throughout.

/Question/ Do you continue to maintain a calm state of mind?

/Answer/ Yes, I continue to handle matters in a calm manner. No matter what criticism I face, I have a clear conscience. Whatever I do and whatever I say is for the interests of the country and the welfare of the people, and not to harm them. If there is anything else that I can promote in a positive way, it would be my honor to do so.

Minister of Economics, Hsu Li-te

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 30 May 84 p 2

/Article by Correspondent Wei Hung /7279 1738/ /

/Text/ Hsu Li-te /1776 4539 1795/, who is about to take over the Ministry of Economics, entered the Taiwan financial, economic, and political arena only in recent years and is regarded as a legendary figure who has sailed along smoothly. Not only is he the first cabinet member who was transferred to the position of minister of economics after having served as minister of finance, but he is also the first minister of economics without a theoretical background in economics.

Hsu Li-te graduated some time ago from the Administration Department of Chung Hsing University and continued studies at the Political Institute of Political University where he specialized in personnel administration. He is utterly lacking in financial or economic training. Nevertheless, since he rendered an outstanding performance as director of personnel in the Ministry of Economics, he was transferred to the position of director of the Fifth Section of the

Executive Yuan, where he was responsible for transfers of assistants to ranking officials among financial and economic departments. Subsequently, he also served as deputy chairman of the Ministry of Finance Standing Committee, as well as director of the Taiwan Provincial Department of Finance.

During the 1981 partial reorganization of the Executive Yuan, Hsu Li-te took charge of the Ministry of Finance, an event that was quite a surprise to both the Ministry of Finance and to members of the industrial and commercial world. Because of his former relatively high level of experience, he had served for only 2 years as Deputy Minister of Finance. Moreover, for the past 2 years, not only have people ceased to be astounded or suspicious, but rather everybody believes that his transfer to become Minister of Economics was a logical development.

When Hsu Li-te first became Minister of Finance, he was under rather severe pressures. That was because the Ministry of Finance is a unit requiring a great amount of work for few results. In addition, he lacked sufficient personal prestige to convince the public, making the task seem doubling taxing. The main reason for Hsu Li-te's lack of sufficient personal prestige was that he had had to eat his own words on the readjustment of Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau prices when he was head of the Provincial Department of Finance. This had a significant impact on his reputation. Hsu Li-te had to devote a lot of effort on this account before he was able to gain the confidence of industrial and commercial circles.

Generally speaking, Hsu Li-te has always been extremely capable in carrying out the instructions of higher authorities. Consequently, he has been able to achieve success in one way or another and has been extremely highly regarded by the different Sun Yun-jung, Yu Kuo-hua, and Li Kuo-ting power circles.

In addition, Hsu Li-te is a leader who has been extremely successful at using collective intelligence. He has a background in personnel management and practical training in finance and economics, but his theoretical foundation continues to be considered weak; consequently, he devotes a great deal of attention to the opinions of specialists. In deciding numerous Finance Ministry policies, he would first gain support from the specialists. Of all the current leaders of ministries or commissions, he is the one who most seriously regards scholarly opinions.

However, his delegation of responsibility and authority could be improved. This is a problem because he places extremely high quality requirements on policies while lacking a theoretical foundation in financial and economic theory. As a result, he puts off making decisions on subordinates' proposed measures and recommendations. They have to go through numerous filterings, checks and evaluations before a decision is reached. This has made him into a leader who centralizes authority, which cannot be entirely in accord with the principles of delegation of responsibility.

Those who know Hsu Li-te well have learned that he is an extremely strong-minded leader with a desire to win. He often makes brutal demands of his subordinates in order to maintain his consummate image. Some people feel that as minister of

finance he tried to stretch the strings on every bow, thereby engendering a certain amount of resistance. His desire to win and his strong-mindedness are often manifested in his handling of matters and when he speaks, he sometimes seems a little sharp and irascible.

During the last 2½ years as minister of finance, however, Hsu Li-te's zeal has been no less than that of Chao Yao-tung /6392 5069 2639/; however, his respect for the prevailing bureaucratic system of administration was greater than that of Chao Yao-tung. One can just imagine his difficulties in giving impetus to the new government while attending to each and every aspect of all matters in this way. However, the young Hsu Li-te has the physical strength and stamina to overcome adversity.

For example, he wanted to strengthen the participation and decisionmaking capacity of the Ministry of Finance on banking matters. As luck would have it, the banking section of the Ministry of Finance was also an extremely weak support unit. Except for personnel borrowed from banks, it had no one worth mentioning. After Hsu Li-te took office, he recruited the services of talented people like the manager of the Bank of Taiwan, Yan Jen-pao /0917 7165 1405/, to become deputy director of the Standing Committee, and the manager of the First Bank, Hsu Yuan-tung /6079 5913 2639/, who was appointed director of the finance section. He also recruited young talent to set up a banking team and made ready to show that he had very strong "banking capabilities" at a Finance Ministry conference on taxes. In the tax realm, though he acceded to readjustment of the income tax rate structure and increased reduction and remission of the amount of taxes to be paid as a result of pressure from the Legislative Yuan, nevertheless, he also increased levies on fees received for written work and limited tax remission and greater tax reductions for no more than two children while widening other sources of revenue. In the realm of customs duties, he completed a 5-year customs duties plan. He also internationalized investment in negotiable securities, internationalized banking, provided for greater consultation in banking operations, and completely examined and readjusted banking ordinances.

Hsu Li-te is to take over the Ministry of Economics in June. It is generally believed that as a result of his having planned major financial and economic schemes during the past 10 years that his decisionmaking capacity on financial matters has been steadily strengthened. The problem is that the bureaucratization of the economic administration system is worse than that of the Ministry of Finance, and he will have fewer opportunities to use his qualifications there than in the Ministry of Finance. Consequently, how to strengthen the support staff for those in charge of the Ministry of Economics administration system will be a major problem that Hsu Li-te will face.

Overseas Chinese Affairs Commissioner Tseng Kuang-shun

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 30 May 84 p 2

/Article by Correspondent Chang Hui-ying /1728 1979 5391/ /

/Text/ Whenever the name of newly-appointed Overseas Chinese Affairs Commissioner Tseng Kuang-shun /2582 1684 7311/ is mentioned, many people immediately begin to

think about the great Three Principles of the people movement that unified China. Within a little more than a year's time, Tseng Kuang-shun has promoted the establishment in 66 countries of great alliance bases. His talents and organizational ability, as well as his contacts among overseas Chinese, are noticed by all, and it is also on that account that he has become the commissioner for overseas Chinese affairs.

The 59-year-old Tseng Kuang-shun, who was born in Haifeng County in Kuangtung Province, graduated from the political and economics department of Kuangtung Provincial Law and Business Academy. He served as assistant professor at Huach'iao, Tsewen, and Chuhai schools in Hong Kong, as deputy director of the Third Section of the Chinese Kuomintang, and as both deputy director and acting director of the Central Overseas Work Commission. Since 1978, he has been director of the Overseas Work Commission, and since 1981, he has been a member of the Kuomintang Central Committee.

How he will invigorate overseas Chinese affairs work once he has taken over as commissioner for Overseas Chinese Affairs is shown in the principles Tseng Kuang-shun has put forward of "unity of the new and the old, and concurrent concern for overseas Chinese and for students." By this is meant simultaneous concern for new overseas Chinese, old overseas Chinese, students, the new generation, and for overseas Chinese from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. This differs from past overseas Chinese affairs practices of emphasizing old overseas Chinese who are separated from new overseas Chinese, students, and the new generation, and this has genuinely attracted peoples' attention anew.

A former impression people held about the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission was that most of its personnel were natives of either Kuangtung or Fujian provinces, and that most overseas Chinese affairs work conducted abroad was among people from these provinces. In recent years, however, because of the increase in new overseas Chinese, the numbers and influence of overseas Chinese from Taiwan have steadily increased. The Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission has been criticized in the past not only for failing to maintain sufficient contacts with overseas Chinese from Taiwan, but also because some overseas Chinese affairs personnel held an antagonistic attitude toward Taiwan provincial friendship societies, which led to a self-imposed limit on overseas Chinese affairs work and a gradual narrowing of its scope.

Though a native of Kuangtung Province, Tseng Kuang-shun has made it clear that he is totally unconcerned with provincial origins. For example, at the Maritime Labor Union, he appointed quite a few outstanding Taiwanese, and future contacts with overseas Chinese from Taiwan will be strengthened. He pointed out the organization abroad of friendship societies of Taiwanese provincials was a natural event. Today, the number of Taiwanese provincials living abroad is considerable, and an overwhelming majority of them love their village and their country. For example, the majority of overseas Chinese from Taiwan live in Japan, and they have consistently and resolutely supported the government. As for the extremely small number who maintain views that differ from the government's, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission will take positive action to open talks with them to resolve differences.

"Use broad-mindedness to unify all forces that can be unified." Tseng Kuang-shun pointed out that a minority of overseas Chinese are in disagreement with the government and that this is the result of mutual misunderstandings. With more intercourse, mutual understanding can be promoted, the gap narrowed, and differences of views eliminated. Using this method, last year (1983) Tseng Kuang-shun promoted the organization of a group from the Los Angeles "Taiwan Science and Engineering Society" to return to Taiwan. He also indicated that henceforth special emphasis would be given to making contacts with overseas Chinese of Taiwanese origin.

As a result of his work with the Maritime Labor Union and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, many predict that Tseng Kuang-shun's background will enable him to better reconcile the unsatisfactory division of labor between the Maritime Labor Union and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission. Tseng himself has also indicated that realization of the goal of "unity of the new and the old and concurrent concern for overseas Chinese and students," will require use of a great Three Principles of the People alliance organization for the unification of China in conjunction with overseas Chinese group firendship societies as well as the cooperation of overseas Chinese organizations, all of which can give impetus to overseas Chinese and the prospect of ushering in a new situation.

Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commissioner Tung Shu-fan

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 30 May 84 p 2

/Article by Correspondent Chang Yueh-chao /1728 2588 2507/\_/

/Text/ On the list of new cabinet members, the name of the incumbent deputy commissioner of the Kuomintang Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, Tung Shu-fan /5516 2885 5672/, appears as having been appointed commissioner of the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission. Inasmuch as his ancestral home in Suiyuan is a Mongolian tribal area, and since he has deep friendships with Mongolian and Tibetan compatriots and close relations with them, it is quite fitting that he should be appointed to this post.

Tung Shu-fan is a native of Sa County in Suiyuan. He was born in 1932, and successfully passed the examination for the 25th class of the military officer's school when he was 17 years old. After graduation in 1954, he served in the armed forces for more than 10 years. He has held posts in the Executive Yuan's Discharged Officers and Soldiers Guidance Commission, the Kuomintang Central Committee Policy Committee, and the Kuomintang Central Committee Secretariat. Subsequently he was appointed editor in chief of Chungyang Monthly, and served as director of the Agency for Supply of Cultural Materials. In February 1982, he went to the Discipline Inspection Committee. During the past 30 years, he has gone from a penniless, rowdy student to his present position as commissioner of the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission. He has had abundant academic and work experience, and he has written 15 works on modern administration and management, comparative administration systems, and an introduction to city management. He has read widely and written copiously, making him one of a kind among the members of the new cabinet.

Possibly this academic and work experience has nothing to do with Mongolian-Tibetan affairs, and people might overlook the environment into which he was born. In fact, his ancestral home in Sa County, Suiyuan is in the Mongolian Ik'echao League. He placed second in an examination for entry into the National Ik'echao Middle School in which Mongolians are in the majority. He resided at the school and lived among his Mongolian compatriots with whom he was on friendly terms and with whom he shared about the same customs. He feels Mongolians are very loyal to friends, have strong feelings, and live together with fellow students of the Han race like brothers. Looking back now, he feels that this period was an extraordinarily happy one.

Having been accustomed to a military life at an early age, Tung Shu-fan lives a very simple life. After office hours, he teaches administration in the public administration departments at Central University and at Tanchiang University. His sole pastimes are reading and exercising. In his leisure time, he likes to chat with young friends. He feels the most fulfilling time in his entire life to have been the period when he served as editor in chief of the Chungyang Monthly, a time when he enjoyed the closest association with news and literary circles. He has an extremely fine style of writing, and has written a column titled "Vigorous Writing Style" in CH'INGNIEN CHANSHIH PAO, which continued without interruption for 15 years. He still maintains contact with friends in news and literary circles that he met at that time. While he was at the Agency for Supply of Cultural Materials, he assembled more than 100 specialists to publish "Collection of Chinese Culture," 98 issues of which were published. "Collection of Three Principles of the People Doctrine," which he also planned, has been published in 21 issues, and is still going on. His contributions to Chinese culture and to the doctrine of the Three Principles of the People have been hailed in literary circles.

Tung Shu-fan believes that specialization in public administration has been buffeted most by the tide of modernization and industrialization. The more functions government performs, the greater the tendency toward complexity in its organization. Particularly in this era of an explosion in communications and knowledge, use of a scientific administration and management system to check on administrative organization can enable the administration system to carry out its functions soundly. Administrative methods and techniques may be applied both to past work and future tasks.

Tung Shu-fan feels a heavy burden in his assignment as commissioner of the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission. He stated that he will build on the existing foundation of the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission and use every possible means to build positive relations with Mongolian and Tibetan compatriots abroad, to promote an understanding among Mongolian and Tibetan compatriots of their free motherland, stimulate a sense of patriotism among Mongolian and Tibetan compatriots abroad, urge Mongolian and Tibetan youths to return to Taiwan as a manpower reserve for the country, promote the welfare of Mongolian and Tibetan compatriots within the country, link up with educational institutions for cooperation in strengthening study of Mongolian and Tibetan problems, solve problems of Mongolian and Tibetan compatriots, and do everything possible to serve Mongolian and Tibetan compatriots so as to advance the unity of Mongolian and Tibetan compatriots abroad, and expand anticommunist forces.

National Security Council Secretary Wang Tao-yuan

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 30 May 84 p 2

/Article by staff correspondent/

/Text/ Though the "three secretariats" in the national political arena, the President's Office Secretariat, the Kuomintang Central Committee Secretariat, and the National Security Council Secretariat, are by nature staff and aide organizations, they have nevertheless been major posts that political observers have always watched.

Constitutionally, the cabinet is the supreme executive organization, but looked at in terms of the prevailing point of view, principal policies are not decided in the cabinet but by the supreme leadership authorities or their staff and aides. The "three secretariats" are directly responsible for the supreme leadership authorities, and their political influence is not subordinate to the cabinet. One of these secretariats, the National Security Council, was set up under ad hoc provisions during the period of mobilization to suppress rebellion. It decided major government programs in connection with mobilization to suppress rebellion, and it handled government matters in theaters of war. Its position is extraordinarily important in the present constitutional system, and the political significance of Wang Tao-yuan's /3076 6670 3320/ appointment to the post of secretary appears particularly noteworthy.

Six years ago, Wang Tao-yuan was transferred from his position as Minister of Justice to become national policy advisor. Though he went to work daily at the president's office and acted as a consultant, outsiders had the impression that the position of national policy advisor was merely an honorary function, and that in taking up this work, Wang Tao-yuan was actually in semiretirement. At the end of last year, however, when the ruling party was preparing to convene the Seventh National Party Congress, it set up a "Legal Advisory Team" to study whether to revise the ad hoc provisions. Wang Tao-yuan participated in this on instructions from the president, and then people predicted that Wang Tao-yuan would resume duties in an important position.

Wang Tao-yuan is a native of She County in Anhui Province. Born in 1913, he is 71 years old this year. He is a graduate of the law department of Shanghai Mansions University, and he has served as an instructor in the Army Officers School, as department chief in the Civil Service Examination Ministry, as director of the Military Law Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, as director of the Military Law Sentence Review Bureau, and as deputy director of the Ministry of National Defense Standing Committee. In 1968, he served as deputy for political affairs in the Ministry of Justice, becoming Minister of Justice in 1976. In 1978, he was transferred to the post of national policy advisor.

Wang Tao-yuan's background shows his specialty to be law. He has also been involved in the fields of examinations and national defense, and he is widely read. It is worth noting that when President Chiang Ching-kuo was Minister of National Defense, Wang Tao-yuan was deputy director of its Standing Committee. Their experience in working together during this period caused Wang Tao-yuan's skills to be deeply appreciated.

Wang Tao-yuan's personality is also a rather striking one in officialdom. A legislator who has known Wang Tao-yuan for many years says that Wang Tao-yuan is a very straightforward person. He handles matters expeditiously and positively without any sloppiness, rather like a northern Chinese.

A person in legal circles also indicated that Wang Tao-yuan is both capable and principled, has the courage to take responsibility for his actions, is conscientious and responsible, and minces no words whenever any lapses occur. One does not frequently find such an attitude among officialdom. His wit and humor and his fondness for telling jokes particularly endear him to people.

He has always hoped that the government would be more innovative in every sphere and carry out more reforms. Since the affable Wang Tao-yuan, a man who dares take responsibility for his own actions, has been appointed secretary of the National Security Council, people have felt a sense of exhilaration and encouragement as well as greater confidence in the country's future.

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## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

### HU YAOBANG DISCUSSES NATIONAL, WORLD AFFAIRS

Hong Kong CHUNG-PAO YUE-K'AN [CHUNG-PAO MONTHLY] in Chinese Jun 84 pp 37-40

[Interview with Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of CPC Central Committee, by Hsueh Chun-tu [5641 0689 1653]; 14 March 1984 in Beijing]

[Text] I left Washington on 5 March 1984 for Shanghai via Tokyo and arrived in Peking on 8 March. On 13 March I interviewed National Defense Minister Chang Ai-p'ing in the Great Hall of the People for more than an hour. On the 14th, General Secretary Hu Yao-pang of the CPC Central Committee granted me an interview in Chung-nan-hai, lasting almost 2 hours. Leaving Peking the next day, I went to Wuhan, Canton, Hong Kong and Macao and returned to the United States in early April, ending a most instructive trip.

Located west of Peking's Imperial Palace, Chung-nan-hai covers an area of approximately 1,500 mu, including about 700 mu of water. Built during the Liao and Chin dynasties and continuing through the dynasties of Yuan, Ming and Ch'ing, it served as the pleasure palace of the feudal emperors. Most of the remaining buildings today date from the Ch'ing dynasty. Serving as the administrative offices and residences of the Party Central Committee and State Council since the founding of the PRC, it is the center of the supreme leadership. The east courtyard of Feng-tse-yuan, built during the reign of K'ang-hsi (1662-1722) in the Ch'ing dynasty, once was Mao Tse-tung's office and residence. Not until August 1966 did he move to the Chung-nan-hai "swimming pool."

I had never been to Chung-nan-hai before. The car entered through the west gate. It was neat and clean along the road and the atmosphere was tranquil. Except for one or two armed guards outside some buildings, there was no sign of people. I first thought that the interview would take place in something like the study where Chairman Mao received guests as seen on television, but it turned out to be a spacious reception room. Its furnishings were the same as the reception room of the Great Hall of the People. The interview started at 4 p m. After exchanging greetings, General Secretary Hu indicated that we would have an hour and half for the interview--2 hours if necessary. It happened that we talked till 5:45 p m, when I took my leave.

Many people are always somewhat reserved upon first meeting, but it was not so with Hu Yao-pang. Right from the start he was spontaneous and far-ranging in a flow of eloquence, and we did not stand on ceremonies. Wearing a grey Western suit, he occasionally smoked a cigarette. Quick thinking and fast reacting, and showing no sign of age, he gave the impression of energy, efficiency and eloquence. When I disagreed with him, his attitude was good, showing no displeasure. HSIN-HUA PRESS afterward mentioned our "unrestrained and friendly conversation" in its report. The word "unrestrained" is seldom used when describing interviews with leaders but it was very appropriate for our conversation that day.

## I. Reagan's Trip to China

First, I came straight to the point and said to Hu Yao-pang that many people in the government and among the public in America hoped that he would visit America. He asked what would be the purpose. I said that it would conduce to increasing mutual understanding and improving the relations between the two countries. As to Reagan's visit to China toward the end of April, his attitude and tone were very relaxed. He said that China is "a country of propriety and justice" and that "we will treat him with courtesy." Concerning the report that China's leaders were critical of Premier Chao Tzu-yang's visit to America last January, he said that China was very dissatisfied with some U.S. practices last year; therefore, certain things were said in Japan. Subsequently, America changed its ways, and Premier Chao went on his visit. His visit was successful, and it was right for him to go.

Some people in America feel that Hu Yao-pang is "anti-America," but I disagree. For a time last year, Sino-U.S. relations were at their lowest ebb, and both the Chinese government and people were dissatisfied with America. We should not judge a person's basic attitude by the sentiments and words of the time. As Hu Yao-pang is a person of individuality and candor, perhaps his reaction was somewhat strong and easily gave a wrong impression. I feel that China's leaders all hope to establish and improve relations with America. However, in Hu's words that day, America is "not sincere enough;" Taiwan is a "knot" (in Hunan colloquial, a rope tied into a knot) in Sino-U.S. relations; the United States has not proceeded beyond the "four aircraft carriers." The term "four aircraft carriers" was proposed when Central Advisory Commission Chairman Teng Hsiao-p'ing received the delegation led by Brzezinski. Teng said: The changes in China's view of the global strategy primarily will follow changes in the United States, the most profound of which is the Taiwan issue. To be sure, it is not just the Taiwan issue alone; America should get out of the circle of South Korea, Taiwan, Israel and South Africa, the four "aircraft carriers;" otherwise it will not gain the initiative in the global strategy.

According to my understanding, Reagan particularly wants to meet with Hu Yao-pang during his visit. If he will take advantage of the opportunity and personally extend an invitation to Hu, it should greatly benefit Sino-U.S. relations. Some people feel that as a party leader, Hu has no government position and that would not be appropriate to invite him. Yet his extremely successful trip to Japan last November as a state leader can serve as a

"precedent." After returning to Maryland on 4 April, I met an acquaintance at a diplomatic reception the next evening. A special assistant to President Reagan, he is responsible for the policy issues for all of Asia. When I expressed my personal views to him, he was very interested and promised to pass them on. In fact, there are indeed people in the American government and among the public who hope that Hu will make a visit here.

## II. Sino-Soviet Relations

As early as 1981 when I read my paper at an academic meeting in Canada, I maintained that China and Russia should improve relations. In August 1982, by arrangement of the Soviet Embassy in America and upon invitation of the Soviet Far East Institute, I revisited the Soviet Union to exchange views. In October of that year, China and Russia started discussions to improve relations. The development of Sino-Soviet relations in the past 2 years was roughly identical with my predictions after my return from Russia, the only exception being my impression that the Soviet Union might withdraw some of its forces from the Sino-Soviet border to eliminate one of the "three big obstacles." I did not expect it to hesitate over this move. Everytime I saw Soviet diplomats, I always tried to persuade them to withdraw some troops, but they always smiled without replying. Presumably they feel that this is not yet the time, nor is there the necessity. The Soviet government is very satisfied with the progress of relations between the two countries, feeling that it is "acting according to the fixed policies," but China regrets Russia's delay in eliminating the "three big obstacles."

General Secretary Hu feels that Sino-Soviet relations will improve steadily and that the "three big obstacles," which cannot be readily eliminated for the time being, will not hinder economic, trade and cultural exchanges, progress in other issues and the development of relations. I feel that his attitude is correct. It is just like Sino-U.S. relations which must not be put aside simply because of the Taiwan issue, which cannot be immediately solved. When the "secondary contradictions" are first cleared up, it will become possible for the "main contradictions" to be solved easily. As for interparty relations, the CPC has since 1979 resumed or established relations with the communist parties of Italy, Spain, Greece, France and Belgium, but when it comes to the resumption of relations between the Chinese and Soviet communist parties, it is still too early to say, and it will only become possible after a significant improvement of state relations.

Mentioning relations between the Soviet and Chinese communist parties, Hu Yaopang said that China had come to grief twice, in 1927 and between 1935 and 1937. I did not understand what was meant by the second time. Maybe I did not hear correctly. He said that the former circumstances of the Communist International no longer exists, that is, the interparty relationship now is one of independence and equality. He also said that Sino-Soviet relations will not return to the fifties, because China does not seek alignment. I inquired whether the policy of "leaning to one side" of the fifties was wise and necessary. I remarked that China at that time could have been pro-Soviet without "leaning to one side." He said that one could do nothing about historical conditions, that China was being "choked" by the United States

(According to the dictionary, clutching a person's throat is to "choke" in colloquial). I said that China had no experience in diplomacy in those years. He said: "We were very sincere." I always thought that the CPC was too idealistic and too naive. Meanwhile, deeply influenced by ideology and the traditional concept of a great and proud nation, it sacrificed itself and came to grief. China wanted to repay a debt in fighting the Korean war; but its strong support of Vietnam was gratuitous.

General Secretary Hu said: Though the Soviet way later on was wrong, the Chinese people always remember its aid in the fifties and remain grateful. Time and again he repeated this remark, obviously intending a profound implication. But I do not know whether it was directed at the Soviet Union or to caution the United States.

### III. The Vietnam Issue

I must admit that I made a mistake in my appraisal of Vietnam. In the summer of 1977, I went to lecture in Southeast Asia. Passing through Singapore, I was invited for dinner by U.S. Ambassador John Holdridge in Singapore. (His Chinese name is Ho Chih-li [0149 1807 4539]; later he became assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs; he is now ambassador to Indonesia). The guests included a Singapore vice minister of defense and a chamber of commerce president who had just returned from Hanoi. According to the latter, the economic conditions of Vietnam were worse than during the war. He also said that the Vietnamese government specially arranged for his plane to circle over Cam Ranh Bay and Danang to see that no Soviet fleet was stationed in Vietnam's naval bases. Naturally it was a gimmick. Ambassador Holdridge asked about Vietnam's possible movement. I said that it stood to reason that Hanoi would concentrate on postwar construction and refrain from external expansion. No one at the dinner disagreed with me. The view was unanimous. Obviously China did not expect the reunified Vietnam to actually invade Kampuchea, to deliberately make plans to fight China or to have started its defense preparations long ago. Much of the tremendous amount of resources supplied by China to Vietnam during the war was unused and in storage, in preparation against China one day. They were subsequently put to actual use.

Nevertheless, the times are unfavorable to aggressors. The anti-Vietnamese forces are growing ever stronger. According to General Secretary Hu, the armed forces of just one side alone (probably referring to the forces of Khieu Samphan of the Kampuchean communist party), claimed to number 70,000, are estimated to be 50,000; Prince Sihanouk (chairman of the Democratic Kampuchea) has 20,000 men, including 7,000 to 8,000 armed forces; Son Sann (Premier of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government and chairman of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front) probably has close to 20,000 men. Compared with the past, the three armed forces of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition have obviously greatly strengthened. Hu suggested that I take a look there when the opportunity arose. I visited Kampuchea and Vietnam in 1963, but have never been there since. It will be interesting to see the conditions of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government.

#### IV. China, Japan and Korea

I often feared that Japan, a great economic country, would one day become a great military nation. Hu Yao-pang disagreed. He said that only when he visited Japan did he realize how the Japanese government and people, beyond his imagination, supported peace so strongly. In regard to peace and security in East Asia, he said that, situated in the center of the China-United States-Soviet Union triangle, it is impossible for Japan to embrace militarism and threaten others. Furthermore, with its small area, it would be easily leveled in case of war.

I have visited many socialist or communist countries but have never been to Cuba, Albania and North Korea. I expressed my dissent over China's way of handling the Korean Peninsula. Recently I was happy to see that Beijing's policy in this respect seems to have become somewhat flexible. China's leaders naturally are well aware of other sensitive issues. Unfortunately I was negligent at the time and failed to bring them up for discussion.

#### V. Hong Kong and Taiwan

From the world situation, we moved on to Hong Kong and Taiwan. I asked whether the results of the Sino-British discussions would be announced before next September. Hu said that he did not know, because he did not deal with the concrete matters of the talks; naturally, the sooner the issue is satisfactorily solved, the better. Nor did we discuss Taiwan much. I only asked two questions: (1) In regard to Taiwan's firm rejection of the "three opens" and refusal to have contact with the mainland, what will Peking do to change the situation? He said that time is not on Taiwan's side, because China is growing ever stronger. He said: Do not think that Taiwan's economy is good; one day it may suddenly "collapse," and no one can stop it. (2) Is a living Chiang Ching-kuo or a dead one more conducive to China's unification? It was a hard question to answer. Moreover, I knew that the views of some people abroad were not identical with Beijing's. Mulling it over a moment, he said that both situations could be conducive to China's unification. While living, Chiang may benefit unification; his death may also enhance the changes for unification. He then turned around and said to Vice Minister of Education P'eng P'ei'yun [1756 3805 7189] on his left who was present at the interview: "We naturally wish people a long life and never hope for their early demise!"

#### VI. Domestic Conditions

I asked about the characteristics of China's socialist path. Hu said that it must be based on national conditions. The greatest difficulties of modernization are the backward economy and backward culture. I said that China changed often. Would the line, principles and policies introduced since the 1978 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the general tasks and general goals set by the 1982 12th Party Congress continue unchanged in the future? He replied: "This is very difficult to guarantee. We then came to party rectification. He said that a portion of the more than 40 million party members must be eliminated. As for how many, it was yet

unknown. He also said that frequently people on the outside remarked that China's troops were unstable. You may tell them that China's troops have historically always obeyed the party, and that there is no problem.

According to Hu, implementation of the policy on intellectuals has probably reached 70 percent. He immediately modified this by saying that the figure is merely a formulation and not that accurate. He spoke with a Hunan accent, but it was not hard to understand. It only became so when he paid excessive attention to wording. For example, I could not understand his recitation of a quotation made by a sociologist. It sounded like, if we do not succeed this year, we will try again next year, but if it takes 3 years, it will be too long.

I said that only now did I understand the meaning of "policy implementation" and its difficulties. My house in Canton was rented out in the fifties. After many years of negotiations, I was still unable to get it back. The unit concerned said: You voluntarily rented it out; it was not forcibly occupied during the Cultural Revolution. But rental is based on a lease, and the lease does not say that the landlord is renting the house out for 3 or 4 decades and through the generations. We will say nothing about the "lawlessness" of the past, but now, since socialist legality is to be introduced, we should act according to the lease. Hu Yao-pang said: "You should get after them." I said: "It is a triviality." He said: "It is not a triviality; we must keep our word." I did not pursue the matter further, nor did I take advantage of the opportunity to make any request. When I see government leaders, sometimes I speak from a sense of justice and intercede for others, and other times I express my dissent or make suggestions, but I never make any personal request. Besides the fact that a house is after all a "triviality," I can use the instance as "negative teaching material" in overseas Chinese work. Moreover, I believe that by the time China "quadruples" at the end of the century, the problem of my house will be solved, except that I have no idea where I myself will be by then!

The day before the interview, Hu Yao-pang, after personally participating in tree planting, discussed the broad sense of the open-door policy with the responsible persons of Peking city and Ch'angp'ing county. He said that there are two kinds of opening to the outside, one being opening the door to foreign countries, and the other to provinces, regions and areas. Only by opening the door to both will China be able to enliven its economy. When I mentioned the special economic zones, he said that there are internal external special zones. Shenchén, Chuhai, Shant'ou and Amoy are special economic zones toward the outside, and Hong Kong and Taiwan are special administrative zones. But there are special zones in minority areas at home, such as Tibet. He said: I can tell you now that we are holding a Tibet work conference. He treated this disclosure as important news. I did not pursue the matter at the time, and only after a long time did I come across relevant information in the papers.

Those abroad studying the China issue often feel that the course of making decisions on domestic and foreign policies in China is a mystery. I asked Hu Yao-pang whether the Politburo, in its discussion of issues, reached decisions by voting. He said no; isn't using voting to decide equivalent to

forcing others to obey? (I do not know whether I heard it correctly). He said: Sometimes when the opinions are extremely divergent, no decision is made, and the matter has to be reserved for further discussion at the next meeting.

He said that, as a matter of fact, the report to the 12th Party Congress was not written by he alone, but was discussed and written by many people. He said that he read the article "Practice Is the Only Criterion of Truth" and made some suggestions, and that it was comprehensively discussed by theoreticians in the party before it was rewritten and published in JENMIN JIHPAO JIHPAO.

## VII. Academic Discussion

I mainly teach international relations and international politics at the University of Maryland, with special emphasis on the diplomatic relations between China, the United States and the Soviet Union. At times I also hold courses on such subjects as East Asian politics and "China's Politics and Diplomacy" (the course I will offer this summer at Harvard University upon invitation to return there to teach). However, my "altogether 30 years" of study of the 1911 Revolution cannot be considered totally fruitless. The three-volume "Collection of Papers of the Symposium Commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution" published by the Chunguah Publishing House last year included my long article entitled "A New View of the 1911 Revolution," analyzing it from the viewpoints of political scholars, comparative revolution, developing nations and issues in modernization. It was an approach apparently not taken by my predecessors. The section on several issues of the 1911 Revolution points out that the "whatever" viewpoint and personality cult first emerged in 1920. The article was reprinted verbatim in the Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO and in Chinese papers, thereby demonstrating the fine tradition of free academic discussions preserved by the TA KUNG PAO and the "double hundred" spirit promoted in China in recent years.

Hu Yao-pang and I inadvertently touched upon the 1911 Revolution when discussing China's overseas propaganda. I said that today the CPC opposed the personality cult, but studying and propagandizing the 1911 Revolution seemed to involve somewhat of a personality cult. When I went to China in 1981 to attend the 70th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution, the impression received by me and others was that Beijing was commemorating Sun Yat-sen rather than the revolution. Naturally one cannot ignore Sun Yat-sen when discussing the 1911 Revolution, but he was not equivalent to the 1911 Revolution. Hu Yao-pang stated that Huang Hsing, who enjoyed fame with Sun Yat'sen during the 1911 Revolution, died early and did not take part in the subsequent dynamic revolutionary movement jointly launched by the Kuomintang and Communist Party. He also mentioned Huang Hsing's departure from Wuch'ang after the fall of Hanyang and Sun Yat-sen's letter criticizing him which was included in a modern history. Most likely it concerned the second revolution against Yuan Shi-kai and the subsequent issue of the Chinese Revolutionary Party. It thus involved certain historians' views expressed over the past 50 or 60 years. Thereupon I frankly told him what I

knew, and then inquired whether this history also included Huang Hsing's reply. He said that he could not remember, but would look it up.

After the "academic discussion," I remarked that from the standpoint of political impact and role, cult of personality might not be improper. While Sun Yat-sen's banner was very important, many people in China and Taiwan and abroad might not endorse the Kuomintang's historiography and propaganda that consistently stresses an individual and obliterates other outstanding figures. Huang Hsing was a military leader during the 1911 Revolution and enjoyed equal fame with Sun Yat-sen. In the first year of the Republic of China, he served as the chief of the army and the chief of staff of the Nanking provisional government, and subsequently took charge of the rear, concentrating military and political powers in one person. Those who know history and soldiers of the older generation all have feelings for him. Finally General Secretary Hu Yao-pang said: "Alright, I agree with you. We will mention Huang more often in the future, and there was also Sung Chiao-jen."

I left Peking the next day for Wuhan to receive the "honor certificate of visiting professor" from President Liu Tao-yu [0491 6670 3768] of Wuhan University. Someone found me the history book mentioned by Hu Yao-pang. Though it was published in 1982, the information, substance and views on the 1911 Revolution were basically obsolete, indicating that ideology was not completely emancipated.

#### VIII. Random Discussion

Hu Yao-pang said that he was reading a biography book of early CPC leaders and a new book fully revealing America's aggressive ambitions against China in the past, both published in America. He said that, knowing no English, he was an "illiterate" and had to have them translated into Chinese. I know both books, and they are not popular. However, specialized books of an academic nature published by American universities are usually not widely sold--about one thousand and a few hundred copies. My book published by Stanford University in 1961 and reissued in 1968 sold only 4,000 copies, which was considered good. The English edition of REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS OF MODERN CHINA, compiled by me and published by Oxford University in 1971 and reissued in 1973 (its French edition was published in the same year in Paris) sold close to 10,000 copies, but this figure was far behind books in China.

I asked whether the CPC prohibited the writing of biographies of individuals. He said no, but it was "not favored." However, he agreed with me that valuable experiences should be recorded for future generations. He suggested that I visit more places in China and note the changes in China and the vast numbers of people since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. This was precisely one of my major subjects of research in the past year or more.

We then discussed the conditions and family life in America. Inadvertently I mentioned that it was not easy to make a living in America. To my surprise,

my remark exactly suited his purpose. He said that it should be made known to the young people in China and suggested "It Is Not Easy to Make a Living in America" as the title of an article. I said that it was too lengthy. After much discussion we were unable to find a more concise and simple title. A couple of days later, I suddenly thought of "Not Easy to Live in America!"

Hu Yao-pang asked me my age. The question was not easy to answer, because my age changes every year and age is a taboo in America. However, he remembered my birthday by association--the Hsi-an Incident of 12 December! He wanted to know how many children I had. I said that I had no children, nor cats, dogs or birds. He asked whether we practiced birth control. I said that I had not made much contribution to mankind, but my complete absence of responsibility for the population problem could probably be considered a negative contribution! He said that, if the Chinese people could be like me, there would be no population problem.

China has an old proverb: "One word prospers the nation." But the obsolete saying that "more people make the task easier" has brought endless problems to China.

## IX. Conclusion

Hu Yaobang is from Hunan's Liuyang county. According to official information, he was born in 1915 to a poor peasant family, joined the Communist Youth League in 1930 and the CPC in 1933. Leaving his hometown at the age of 14 to join the revolution in the Red Base area, he did Children's Corps work and later became the general secretary of the CYL central committee in the CPC soviet region. He took part in the Long March in 1934. His background includes the following: party committee secretary and concurrently chairman of the administrative office of the north Szech'uan region in the early days of the PRC; secretary of the CYL central committee after 1952; first secretary of the shensi party committee after 1965; director of the Organization Department, director of the Propaganda Department and general secretary of CPC Central Committee Secretariat after the fall of the "gang of four;" member of the 8th, 11th and 12th Party Central Committees; elected to Central Committee Politburo in December 1978 after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee; elected to Standing Committee of the Politburo and general secretary of the newly established Central Committee Secretariat at the 5th Plenary Session in February 1980; elected as chairman of Party Central Committee at the 6th Plenary Session in June 1981. The 12th Party Congress in September 1982 decided to abolish the party chairman and make the general secretary the highest responsible person of the Politburo Standing Committee. Hu changed his post to general secretary of the CPC Central Committee where he has been serving ever since.

Among China's three echelons, Hu belongs to the second. It was a brilliant move by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in planning for successors. I have no intention of paying excessive compliment to Hu Yao-pang, but the impression he conveys is doubtlessly that of a decisive leader. With the future of the CPC completely in the hands of the second echelon, the stability of China's politi

political situation and the continuity of the basic policies should have no problem. As for the contradictions in the introduction of the new lines and policies and the minor setbacks in recent years, they are not surprising and may recur in the future. Whether the ultra-leftwing ideology and the various concepts incompatible with modernization found in a large number of cadres can be earnestly eliminated and changed and whether the selection and training of the third echelon successors can be properly carried out are still too early to tell, and one can only wait and see.

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